



What's New – September-October 2005

Significant Documents

[Environmental Factors Affecting The Spread of Bird Flu.](#)

[Foundation for Environmental Security & Sustainability Issue Brief]
September 2005. [pdf format, 8 pages]

[European Defense Integration: Bridging the Gap between Strategy and Capabilities.](#)

[Center for Strategic and International Studies Report] October 2005.
[pdf format, 99 pages]

[Evaluating Palestinian Reform.](#)

[Carnegie Paper No. 59] Web-posted May 23, 2005.
[pdf format, 28 pages]

[The Global Fund and PEPFAR in U.S. International AIDS Policy.](#)

[CRS Report for Congress, RL33135] November 3, 2005. [pdf format, 16 pages]

[Liquid Assets: How Demographic Changes and Water Management Policies Affect Freshwater Resources.](#)

[RAND Monograph Series] Web-posted October 2005. [pdf format, 154 pages]

[Long-Lived Digital Data Collections: Enabling Research and Education in the 21st Century.](#)

[National Science Foundation Report] September 2005. [pdf format, 92 pages]

Modernizing China's Military: Opportunities and Constraints.
Web-posted May 19, 2005.

[Full Report:](#) [pdf format, 298 pages]

[Summary:](#) [pdf format, 17 pages]

[The National Intelligence Strategy of the United States of America: Transformation through Integration and Innovation.](#)

October 2005. [pdf format, 32 pages]

[Orphans of Conflict: Caring for the Internally Displaced.](#)

[United States Institute of Peace, Special Report 148] October 2005. [pdf format, 20 pages]

[Prospects for Regional Free Trade in Asia.](#)

[Institute for International Economics, Working Paper 05-12] October 2005. [pdf format, 24 pages]

[Simple, Fair, & Pro-Growth: Proposals to Fix America's Tax System: Report of the President's Advisory Panel on Federal Tax Reform.](#) November 2005. [pdf format, 272 total pages divided among four segments]

[Strategies for Promoting Democracy in Iraq.](#)

[United States Institute of Peace, Special Report 153]

October 2005. [pdf format, 20 pages]

DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

AN ASSESSMENT OF TENURE ON THE U.S. SUPREME COURT

McGuire, Kevin T.

Judicature vol. 89, No. 1, July-August 2005, pp. 8-15

Summary: With an aging Supreme Court, the question of life tenures for Supreme Court justices has been raised. McGuire explores the question of life tenure by looking at the history of the Court as it relates to age. He notes that the ages of appointment and retirement for Supreme Court justices from the nineteenth century to the present has remained relatively unchanged -- in contrast to the growing perception that justices are serving longer terms now than in past decades. McGuire concludes that there is no need to create legislation to force justices out of the Court at a certain age.

BALANCING CIVIL LIBERTIES AND HOMELAND SECURITY: DOES THE USA PATRIOT ACT AVOID JUSTICE ROBERT H. JACKSON'S "SUICIDE PACT"?

Thornburgh, Dick

Albany Law Review vol. 68, no. 4, Fall 2005, pp. 801-813

Summary: Thornburgh, former US Attorney General under Presidents Reagan and George H.W. Bush, describes the balance between the public's rights of assembly and free speech and government order. Thornburgh discusses Justice Jackson's interpretation of the Terminiello case in which a crowd was incited to violence. Jackson wrote "The choice is not between order and liberty. It is between liberty with order and anarchy without either." Thornburgh sees a connection between the Terminiello case and the USA Patriot Act. He outlines the major programs covered by the act and argues for Justice Jackson's common-sense perspective when faced with the threat of terror.

BLENDING DEMOCRACY

Zakheim, Dov

National Interest No. 81, Fall 2005, pp. 40-48

Summary: The author writes that creating a true democracy in the Middle East is a long-term process and the result will mimic the American idea of what a democracy is. Zakheim provides examples of countries moving towards democracy but this movement will be a lengthy process. Cultural differences between the U.S. and the Middle East countries guarantee that any form of Middle Eastern democracy may not appear as a democracy at all to Westerners. The author contends that the Middle East needs a version of democracy that does not resemble that of Western countries but will offer people the same basic rights.

BREAKING THROUGH: JUVENILE JUSTICE REFORM

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American Prospect vol. 16, no. 9, September 2005, pp. A1-A23

Summary: This special report describes innovations in the treatment of delinquent children, and discusses advances in adolescent brain development and developmental psychology, as well as examples of successful programs in Missouri, Louisiana and California. Unlike adult offenders, teen delinquents who are helped by well-run programs can go on to live successful lives. The recidivism rate for the Missouri group homes for delinquent youth was only 8%. In the California program, young offenders are sent out to restore environmental areas and work on construction projects as part of the Youth Community Restoration Project; some eventually landed jobs in the community. The authors note that there still needs to be improvement in treating mentally ill juvenile offenders. The special report provides a good overview of the current status of treatment for delinquent youth.

[A CHURCH-STATE SOLUTION](#)

Feldman, Noah

New York Times Magazine July 3, 2005, pp. 28-33, 50-53

Summary: Feldman, professor at New York University School of Law and a fellow at the New America Foundation, notes that the cultural divide in the U.S. today boils down to the inability of two opposing camps to accept the American rules for religious expression in public life, and public funds in religious life. He terms those who believe that religious expression should be central in politics and schools "values evangelicals", and those who view religion as a purely personal choice, and who believe that public values derived from religion as divisive "legal secularists". Feldman offers a mirror-image proposal to ameliorate the intractable debate: that greater latitude be offered for religious expression and symbols in public, and that a stricter ban be imposed on expenditure of public funds on religious activities, such as parochial schools. He believes that such a solution would acknowledge religious values and respect the separation of religion and government as a common American value, while avoiding favoritism and competition between religious groups over how limited public funds will be spent.

THE DREAD PIRATE BIN LADEN

Burgess, Douglas

Legal Affairs July/August 2005, pp. 32-36

Summary: The author writes that the international community has been stymied in its efforts to deal with terrorism, because there has been no agreement on how to legally define terrorism. Burgess believes that terrorism has a precedent in piracy, whose history of state-versus-nonstate conflict is "long and notable". By the late seventeenth century, unemployed sailors in the English colonies had coalesced into pirate bands to seize ships and strike in revenge against societies they felt had abandoned them. The 1856 Declaration of Paris officially recognized pirates as a new category of international criminals, pursuing private war for private ends. The author argues that there are many parallels between pirates and terrorists -- both are "enemies of the human race", and all states are obligated to combat them. He believes that there would be great benefits in applying this legal definition to contemporary terrorism.

[THE EMPEROR HAS NO CLOTHES](#)

Havel, Vaclav

Journal of Democracy vol. 16, no. 4, October 2005, pp. 5-8

Summary: Havel draws parallels between the American Declaration of Independence, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference, noting that all were written in simple language that made it possible for people to take them to heart. Especially in regimes where such documents are not taken seriously and whose function is similar to "flag-waving" at parades, Havel calls on democracies to know the true state of affairs in such governments and to speak out at home among their own constituents and in the international field. Noting that we are living in a "single global civilization," Havel writes if countries base their international relations on the idea that their counterparts should have access to their constitutions and rights documents but turn a blind eye to human rights violations, for example, then "genuinely" democratic governments should base all their partnerships, especially in China, on truth and openness.

FITTING THE NINE IN A NEW DOCKET

Jost, Kenneth

Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report vol. 63, no. 26, June 27, 2005, pp. 1704-1711

Summary: Jost, a journalist, examines the five top themes for the October 2005 Supreme Court session. He states that the central issues facing the court are fundamentally different from those that have dominated its docket for most of the 33 years that Justice Rehnquist has been on the court. The court will need to decide what are the constitutional rights of suspected enemy combatants; whether the government may deny marriage rights to gay men and lesbians; to what extent foreign and international law should be factored in deciding cases in U.S. courts; states' rights issues; and cases where religious expression issues are debated.

THE FRESHMAN CLASS

Barone, Michael; Cohen Richard

National Journal vol. 37, nos. 33-35, August 13, 2005, pp. 2580-2587

Summary: The authors profile the 40 newly-elected members of the U.S. House of Representatives. By and large, they note that the new congressmen are not a very diverse group, and that the group of newcomers to Capitol Hill is smaller than in previous years, due to smaller number of congressional districts nationwide that experienced truly competitive races. Five of the Republican freshmen come from Texas, as a result of the contentious redistricting plan favorable to Republicans that was pushed through by House Majority Leader Tom DeLay in 2003. Barone and Cohen note that some of them may become casualties of the current political environment.

GOING BEYOND SOCIAL SECURITY

Bettelheim, Adriel

CQ Weekly vol. 63, no. 24, June 13, 2005, pp. 1566-1572

Summary: Rep. Bill Thomas (R.-Calif.), the powerful chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, is leading an attempt to reform the retirement system that may render the Bush administration's Social Security plan obsolete. Thomas, a former political science professor, has been talking for months about the need to examine Social Security in the broader context of taxes, pensions, work occupations, and even race and gender. Although Thomas has a penchant for "playing his cards close to his chest" to keep people guessing, he has provocatively suggested that Social Security benefits may need to be adjusted to reflect the fact that, for example, some ethnic minorities live shorter lives, that women generally live longer, and that workers in blue-collar jobs may need to retire sooner than office workers. However, Thomas' supporters and detractors alike say that he is the first Ways and Means chairman in a long time who has the interest and desire to look at long-term solutions, and not quick fixes, to the nation's retirement system. The author believes that Thomas is "Bush's last best chance for getting traction in Congress" on his stalled Social Security proposal.

A GOVERNMENT OUT OF TOUCH

Cochran, John

Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report vol. 63, no. 27, July 4, 2005, pp. 1804-1811

Summary: Cochran, a staff writer for CQ Weekly Report, describes the chasm between the public's concerns and the issues discussed and legislated in Congress. Special interest groups, changes in redistricting which carve out clear Republican or Democratic winners, and changes within the political parties have moved the discourse from the public's middle of the road concerns to the concerns of the fringes on both sides. Polls are now used to figure out how to package the special interest group's policies rather than figure out the public's concerns. The article describes theories of political scientists to improve the current situation.

GUEST WORKERS: DEVISING A NEW IMMIGRATION POLICY

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Congressional Digest vol. 84, no. 6, June 2005, pp. 161-192

Summary: Over ten million migrants are now living in the U.S. without legal documentation, the majority of them from Mexico and Central America. As more immigrants continue to come into the U.S. seeking jobs, there have been increasing calls for a guest worker program, to make the influx of migrants more manageable. The current H-2A visa program allows employers to bring in temporary low-skilled labor for agriculture, but many complain that the program is cumbersome. This issue of Congressional Digest is devoted to the history of guest worker programs in the U.S., and deals with the Bush administration's January 2004 immigration reform proposal, the legislative background and overview of the current immigration policy, and pro-and-con statements by U.S. senators on the proposed AgJOBS Act.

HIGH ANXIETY

Cohen, Richard; Barnes, James; Baumann, David; Victor, Kirk
National Journal vol. 37, no. 41, October 8, 2005, pp. 3085-3089

Summary: The authors write that the current political climate in the United States is "curious and unpredictable" as both the Republican and Democratic parties prepare for the 2006 mid-term election campaigns. Citing mounting political problems for the Republicans including discontent over the war in Iraq and gas prices, and the Democrat's lack of coherent and unified counter-message, the authors contend that it is impossible to use past congressional election results as a guide to predicting the results of the 2006 election. Both parties are feeling "self-doubt," according to the authors, and "significant factions on both sides are discouraged about their own party's current actions." Either way, say the authors, the 2006 mid-term election will be an important and interesting one.

HOW TO NATION-BUILD: TEN LESSONS FROM AFGHANISTAN

Khalilzad, Zalmay

National Interest no. 80, Summer 2005, pp. 19-27

Summary: The author, special presidential envoy and U.S. ambassador to Afghanistan, writes that there was widespread doubt that the U.S. could bring about transformation in Afghanistan, a country unfairly characterized as an ungovernable tribal society given to extremism. Khalilzad is convinced that the U.S. is succeeding in Afghanistan because of an enlightened approach that recognized the desire of Afghans to end the chaos and return to a normal life. He expounds on ten factors that have been key to rebuilding Afghanistan: aid in restoring a political order on Afghans' terms; position ourselves as an ally, not a conqueror; engage leaders of all competing groups; maintain a military presence that is not unnecessarily large or intrusive; reconstitute a legitimate political elite; effective communication; promote multilateral aid efforts; engage neighboring countries, even those with whom we have major differences; closely integrate civilian and military structures; and provide adequate resources.

IS IT A HONEYMOON? AN EMPIRICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE PRESIDENT'S FIRST HUNDRED DAYS

Dominguez, Casey Byrne Knudsen

Congress and the Presidency vol. 32, no. 1, Spring 2005, pp. 63-78

Summary: The author, a researcher at the University of California at Berkeley, notes that conventional wisdom is that a newly-elected President enjoys a "honeymoon" period of several months in which the American public gives its new leader the benefit of the doubt. However, Dominguez notes that little study has been done to see if a new President enjoys a similarly productive initial period with Congress. In this paper, the author analyses a selected pool of legislation on which presidents took official positions, and finds that they did indeed enjoy higher success rates with Congress during the first hundred days of their inaugural year, than in subsequent periods. However, not all presidents enjoyed equal deference during the "honeymoon" period; presidents presiding over a divided government, such as the current President Bush, had a greater advantage.

ISLAM FINDS ITS VOICE

Hegland, Corine

National Journal vol. 37, no. 32, August 6, 2005, pp. 2521-2523

Summary: Leaders representing eight different schools of Islam gathered July 2005 in Jordan to unite against extremism. Although conferences on combating Islamic extremism are not uncommon, the article points out that this three-day conference, convened by Jordan's King Abdullah II, was a landmark. The credibility of the participants was high, as the Jordan conference avoided the trap of inviting only Western-friendly or politically connected scholars. The 170 attendees issued a united declaration on the inclusiveness of Islam and denounced those acting outside the main of the religion. While the conference showed Islamic leaders worldwide that they are not alone in denouncing extremism, the challenge remains to get the anti-

extremism message out.

THE LAST ONE HUNDRED DAYS

Howell, William G.; Mayer, Kenneth R.

Presidential Studies Quarterly vol. 35, no. 3, September 2005, pp. 533-553

Summary: In this article about U.S. presidential transition, the authors explore whether an outgoing president, during his last one hundred days in office, has the ability to implement public policies that could affect society and the incoming administration. The authors discuss the origins of presidential power and use case studies to show that outgoing presidents' unilateral, last-minute policies often force incoming presidents to accept the new directives, or pay a heavy political price trying to dismantle them.

MINORITY REPORT

Franke-Ruta, Garance

American Prospect vol. 16, no. 7, July 2005, pp. 39-43

Summary: Journalist Franke-Ruta discusses the Republican Party's successful strategies for winning votes from traditionally Democratic groups, minorities and women. Ads focusing on the shared values of the Hispanic community and Republican Party were particularly successful during the last presidential election. Franke-Ruta includes hard-to-find polling data about minority groups and describes how shifts in demographics have affected traditional voting blocs. Various Democratic strategists discuss needed changes in tactics to deliver minority votes in upcoming elections.

THE NEW IRAQ: DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS AND PERFORMANCE

Dawisha, Aheed

Journal of Democracy vol. 16, no. 3, July 2005, pp. 35-49

Summary: Dawisha, an Iraqi-born political science professor at Miami University, analyzes the key factors in overcoming Iraq's internal divisions in its transition toward democracy. He draws on events from the January 2005 elections to the present to discuss issues including power apportionment, political parties, federalism, the role of Islam, and women's rights. Although Iraq remains a "divided" country, Dawisha suggests that the current process of addressing and overcoming these divisions is crucial to Iraq's future as a democracy. "Whether Iraq goes up the rising path of democracy or down the falling road of division may very well lie in the bargaining, arguing, and political deal-making" that is going on now, states Dawisha.

OH BEHAVE! CONGRESS'S RECENT EFFORTS TO PUNISH FEDERAL JUDGES FLOUT THE CONSTITUTION; IT SAYS SO IN THE GOOD BEHAVIOR CLAUSE

Peterson, Todd David

Legal Affairs November/December 2005, pp. 16-18

Summary: Peterson raises the question of how and under what circumstances federal judges may be removed. The Good Behavior Clause in the Constitution guarantees judges the right to keep their positions based on just that, "good behavior." The framers saw the Constitution as the mechanism to guarantee an independent judiciary, in which federal judges would be removable only by impeachment (requiring a Senate trial). In the wake of increasing friction between the judiciary and Congress, Peterson notes that it may be "too late in the game" to argue that the behavior clause allows for other forms of removal (however, judges have been removed for bribery, tax evasion, and other crimes). While Congress has launched some "comical" efforts to reign in judges, such as a bill seeking to overturn judicial review, an effort to insert a Congressional Inspector General into the judiciary and to conduct investigations of judges has begun. Peterson finds this "problematic" and warns that judges should not have to start looking over their shoulders as they make decisions. Good behavior, he says, takes place when judges are allowed to act independently.

[PARIAHS, MARTYRS -- AND FIGHTERS BACK: CONSERVATIVE PROFESSORS IN AMERICA](#)

Miller, John J.

National Review vol. 57, No. 19, October 24, 2005, pp. 40-45

Summary: Academia "remains an impenetrable fortress of liberalism," writes author John Miller in this examination of conservative professors in the U.S. This inability to break into academia, he notes, is interesting, given the strong political gains of the conservative movement over the past decades -- and the "problem" has grown worse. Conservative academics are increasingly a rare sight on campuses across America, and those left behind are subject to a hostile environment. Miller illustrates the issue with several cases including a 15-year member of DePaul's faculty caught in a public debate with students on the Palestinian-Israeli conflict, who was subsequently suspended and left the school. Due process, he says, does not appear to extend to conservative faculty who espouse conservative views publicly. Furthermore, he says that conservative faculty may find it difficult to find jobs in the first place, given the preponderance of liberals in higher education. Diversity, an important component in many schools' recruitment efforts, does not appear to extend to the political spectrum, says Miller. Finally, as an example of political correctness run amok, the article includes what it calls a "tortuous" Dartmouth College advisory on how to respond to "disrespectful language."

RACE: OPTIONAL

Gerken, Heather

New Republic vol. 233, no. 13, September 26, 2005, pp. 11-14

Summary: The author explores the history of the Voting Rights Act and questions if the VRA is still applicable, in its current form, today. Gerken argues that the act is an outdated piece of legislation that should be should be reworked to ensure more efficient election reform. Currently, all state election law changes must be approved by the federal government, creating a large backlog that hinders election law reform. Gerken believes that local government and civil rights groups can work together to ensure there is no voter discrimination.

[SAVING A GREAT CITY](#)

Stoner, James R.

Weekly Standard vol. 11, no. 2, September 26, 2005, pp. 22-26

Summary: After Hurricane Katrina, many politicians and commentators have suggested the city of New Orleans is not worth rebuilding. James Stoner makes the case for the reconstruction of New Orleans by discussing the city's importance to the U.S. and presents possible options for improving the city's water system. New Orleans plays a critical role in the U.S. economy as a key port city, says Stoner, and not rebuilding it would have a devastating impact on the U.S. economy. The author not only argues for the rebuilding of New Orleans and its levees, but provides successful examples of water systems in "low countries" that have a similar geographical makeup to New Orleans. He cites the Zuider Zee system in the Netherlands as a "gold standard" for water regulation and its implementation that could solve many of the structural problems plaguing New Orleans.

SOUND AND FURY, BUT SIGNIFYING WHAT?

Bettleheim, Adriel

CQ Weekly vol. 63, no. 30, July 25, 2005, pp. 2032-2037

Summary: Bettleheim describes abortion as a litmus test for Supreme Court nominee John Roberts, despite the fact that there are no pending abortion cases, just incremental restrictions. Roberts has stated that ROE V. WADE, the 1973 Supreme Court decision legalizing abortion, is a "long-settled precedent." The decision remains highly contentious -- both Republicans and Democrats use the abortion issue to galvanize voters and help raise political contributions. Michelle Dillon, a sociologist interviewed for the article, states that the issue of abortion "continues to define American society because it vividly captures a social problem."

TAKING ON THE WORLD: THE INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF STATE LEGISLATURES

Conlan, Timothy; Dudley, Robert; Clark, Joel
Publius vol. 34, no. 3, Summer 2004, pp. 183-199

Summary: The authors, with George Mason and Michigan State Universities, note that state legislatures around the U.S. are enacting increasing amounts of legislation that have international implications. In a survey of the 2001-2002 legislative season, they counted 886 bills and resolutions with significant international ramifications, of which 306 were adopted. The subject matter of the legislation covered a range of issues, including immigration, international trade, environmental protection, border relations and national defense. The authors note that increased international trade among the states in the last two decades has been mirrored in a commensurate increase in states' international legislative activity, as well as visits by foreign delegations. Many states have enacted laws regarding specific countries or regions, based on the presence of large immigrant groups living in those states.

A TALE OF THREE CITIES

Thomson, John R.
National Interest no. 81, Fall 2005, pp. 142-148

Summary: Thomson, a businessman, diplomat, and journalist who has lived and worked in the Middle East for more than three decades, describes the movement toward democracy in Afghanistan, Lebanon and Egypt. The real debate in the region is not whether there will be democracy but what form of democracy. During his recent travels to the region, Johnson has found reasons to feel optimistic. In Kabul, there have been successful elections by formerly fractious Pashtun, Tajik, Hazara and Uzbek ethnic groups, Sunni and Shi'a Muslims, and many smaller tribes and sects. In Beirut, there is a youth movement demonstrating to vote on the issues, not on religion. In Cairo, there is hope for a peaceful presidential transition based on elections.

UNILATERAL POWERS: A BRIEF OVERVIEW

Howell, William G.
Presidential Studies Quarterly vol. 35, no. 3, September, 2005, pp. 417-439

Summary: While much has been written about how presidents guide their policy agenda through Congress, Howell, a Harvard professor of government, argues that more needs to be learned about policies pursued by executive orders, proclamations, memoranda, and other unilateral directives. No study of presidential power is complete without an understanding of trade-offs associated with administrative and legislative strategies. Generally, there are more presidential directives when there is congressional gridlock, but presidents are careful to issue presidential orders that legislators and judges will not choose to challenge. This article describes the literature on unilateral powers and poses new questions about unilateral powers of the president.

WHO ARE WE? AN ANCIENT, MANY-FACED QUESTION, NOW WITH ACUTE RELEVANCE

Frum, David
National Review vol. 57, no. 16, September 12, 2005, p. 39

Summary: Frum, a political columnist and former speechwriter for President George W. Bush, examines how the eternal human question of who we are relates to national security. He addresses the need for a coherent national identity in the face of attack from extremists. Frum writes that knowing where to draw the boundary between "us" and "those who threaten us" is crucial to countering the extremist threat. Statements from national leaders that focus on appreciation of diversity are insufficient, states Frum. Rather, "national survival depends on the willingness and ability of the targets of terrorism to assert and defend a national identity," he concludes.

TIME TO TAKE OUR FAITH BACK

Wallis, Jim
American Prospect vol. 16, no. 8, August, 2005, pp. 43-46

Summary: Wallis, activist and author of GOD'S POLITICS: WHY THE RIGHT GETS IT WRONG AND THE LEFT DOESN'T GET IT, discusses the various groups who feel left out by both political

parties. He contends that the media has covered the religion and politics in a problematic way for the Democrats, accusing those Democrats who talk about faith of pandering to conservatives. Wallis avers that both the secular fundamentalists who want to keep faith out of the public sphere entirely and the religious fundamentalists who want to impose their orthodoxy on the Republican Party and the nation stand in the way of progress. Most powerful reform movements have been shaped by spiritual and moral values; however, Wallis notes that "theocratic visions of morality can be a threat to democratic politics."

W. BUSH'S JUDICIARY: THE FIRST TERM RECORD

Goldman, Sheldon; Slotnick, Elliot; Schiavoni, Sara
Judicature Vol. 88, No. 6, May-June 2005. pp. 244-275

Summary: The authors provide a comparative look at President Bush's judicial selection and those of the last four U.S. presidents, while analyzing the politics of appointments and confirmations using first-hand accounts of the process as their guide. The authors discuss at the length the Bush administration's process of identifying and vetting candidates for federal judgeships, and parse out the roles of the various players within the White House, Department of Justice, think tanks and other organizations in the process. The article also explains the congressional confirmation process with a timely discussion of issues such as recess appointments and the "nuclear issue." The article also contains several interesting side bars, including biographies of Bush nominees as well as statistics on judicial diversity. This is an excellent primer on the political and practical process of judicial nominations.

YOU SAY YOU WANT A REVOLUTION

Rauch, Jonathan

National Journal vol. 37, no. 31, July 30, 2005, pp. 2438-2443

Summary: Both conservative and liberal partisans view the retirement of Justice Sandra Day O'Connor as a turning point for the Supreme Court. Opinion columnist Jonathan Rauch writes, however, that the new era of aggressive conservative jurisprudence expected by both sides is unlikely to materialize. Previous large turnovers of justices in the early 1970s and 1990s did not result in a revolution for either side. Rauch notes that legally, incremental change is likelier than revolution and continuity is likelier than reversal. He writes that as long as the Supreme Court sees precedent as the touchstone of legal and social stability, it will be reluctant to make dramatic changes to established law. The results of the judicial revolution hoped for by some activists and feared by others are not as certain as both sides assume, Rauch states.

ECONOMIC SECURITY AND TRADE

AID AND GROWTH

Radelet, Steven; Clemens, Michael; Bhavnani, Rikhil
Finance & Development Vol. 42, No. 3, September 2005

Summary: The authors, all with the Center for Global Development, review the prevailing views on aid effectiveness and argue that these views all suffer from inaccuracies perpetrated by treating all aid as if it is the same. They divide aid into three categories -- humanitarian aid, aid that might indirectly affect growth in the long-term, and aid designed to provide a more immediate and direct affect on growth -- and analyze each category separately to arrive at a more nuanced view on aid effectiveness. This article is available online at <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/fandd/2005/09/radelet.htm>

AMERICA'S TOTAL ECONOMIC ENGAGEMENT WITH THE DEVELOPING WORLD: RETHINKING THE USES AND NATURE OF FOREIGN AID

Adelman, Carol C.; Norris, Jeremiah; Weicher, Jean
Hudson Institute white paper, 28 June 2005, 7 pp.

Summary: Claims that America is "stingy" with aid abound, despite the fact that Americans privately give more than three and one-half times as much international aid as the U.S. government, note the authors. They also point out that the U.S. has the most overseas

investment, provides the most military support for global disasters and security, produces the bulk of the world's research and development for better food and medicines, and provides preferential trade agreements that support imports from developing countries. The authors provide data on the full spectrum of U.S. assistance, explain why Official Development Assistance doesn't reflect the realities of aid today, and analyze the limitations of direct aid and what is really needed to overcome poverty in the developing world.

ANTI-DUMPING: THE THIRD RAIL OF TRADE POLICY

Mankiw, N. Gregory; Swagel, Phillip L.

Foreign Affairs vol. 84, no. 4, July-August 2005, pp. 107-119

Summary: The authors note that few politicians are willing to address the negative impact that U.S. antidumping law has on both competitors and consumers. They add that antidumping tariffs also restrict trade and allow domestic firms to block competition from abroad. U.S. exporters are further hampered by antidumping actions in the rest of the world. Antidumping policies have become a point of contention in international trade negotiations, and threaten to undermine the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the overall expansion of free trade. The authors argue that antidumping policy should be addressed at the Doha Development Agenda talks. They believe that outright repeal of antidumping laws would be the best policy for the U.S. -- but this is not feasible since the Trade Act of 2002, which granted trade promotion authority to the president, requires at least 180 days advance notice before signing a trade agreement that affects U.S. antidumping law or other trade remedies. The authors believe that a better solution might be through the increased use of temporary "safeguard tariffs" but these have received a hostile reaction from WTO.

ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING OVERKILL?

Reuter, Peter; Truman, Edwin

International Economy

Vol. 19, No. 1, Winter 2005, pp. 56-60

Summary: There are no systematic estimates of the scale of money laundering, nor has cost-effectiveness been measured for the international set of anti-money laundering (AML) standards developed by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), note Reuter and Truman. In response to the current AML regime, they say, it is widely assumed that many money launderers simply moved their business to less regulated avenues. Although FATF would like to widen the array of institutions and activities it monitors in order to catch more of these mobile crimes, the authors say there should be a careful assessment of the achievements of the existing AML regime before it is expanded.

BEEFED UP BOARDS

Jusko, Jill

Industry Week Vol. 254, No. 8, August 2005, pp. 53-56

Summary: The author says the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and other corporate reforms are making today's boards of directors more diligent and accountable -- and they are scrutinizing executive compensation like never before. The reforms have fundamentally created a shift in governance from the executive suite to the boards by placing greater responsibilities on boards, Jusko writes. Most companies already practiced good governance -- the corporate reforms have generally been codified based on many of the "best practices" that were already in place -- but formal reforms should protect against the bad actors who launched to corporate scandals of the late 1990s and early 2000s, says Jusko. It's too early to tell how these new boards will impact executive pay trends, she notes, but it is very difficult to reduce compensation, particularly if the CEO and executive team are doing well. Notably, reforms have definitely been a damper on the old CEO-as-king model, she states, since credible boards are no longer willing to just sign off on whatever the CEO provides.

THE BREAKING POINT

Maass, Peter

New York Times Magazine

August 21, 2005, pp. 30//59

Summary: Global demand for oil has exploded in recent years, to the point where demand is on the verge of exceeding the ability of the world's petroleum-exporting nations to produce oil; the author writes that the consequences of a demand-driven shortfall would be enormous. Maass notes that the world is counting on Saudi Arabia as the swing producer of last resort; however, a growing number of people in the energy industry doubt that Saudi Arabia has any spare production capacity -- or if they do, they cannot maintain it for long without seriously affecting the condition of their oil fields. Complicating the global energy dilemma is the lack of solid information on the amount of oil that is actually left to be extracted. Among the people the author interviewed for the article are energy investment banker and prominent "peak oil" advocate Matthew Simmons, whose book TWILIGHT IN THE DESERT has brought worldwide attention to the current state of the Saudi oil fields; Sadad al-Husseini, a former ARAMCO executive who sees global oil shortages looming; and Daniel Yergin, of Cambridge Energy Research Associates, who takes a more bullish view of the world energy outlook.

CENTRAL AMERICA'S FREE TRADE GAMBLE

Erikson, Daniel P.

World Policy Journal Vol. 21, No. 4, Winter 2005, pp. 19-28

Summary: Erikson, director of Caribbean Programs at the Inter-American Dialogue in Washington, DC, says that over the next 15-20 years the U.S.-Central American Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA) will reduce barriers to investment, open state-owned monopolies to foreign competition, eliminate most agricultural tariffs, and deepen economic harmonization within the region. The U.S. business sector was broadly supportive of the initiative, he notes, but the American sugar lobby, textile industry and labor unions were strongly opposed and they won a lot of concessions: strict limits on sugar imports, and Central Americans textile exporters -- primarily engaged in assembly-for-export business -- must follow rigid "rules of origin" in order to avoid tariffs. These concessions handicap Central America in precisely those sectors where it should have benefited the most, he writes. But, CAFTA negotiators had to deal within the context of political and economic realities, and have rightly gambled that a good deal with some bad concessions is better than none at all, says Erikson.

THE CHINA TEMPTATION

Malmgren, Philippa

International Economy Vol. 19, No. 2, Spring 2005, pp. 44-47

Summary: Malmgren, President of Canonbury Group in London, questions whether investors should be handing over their capital to China -- where national security interests of the nation dictate the use of balance sheets much more than investors' needs for returns. Investors are throwing billions of dollars at firms in China that are either directly controlled by the Politburo or subject to micro-management by politicians, she says. China has an overwhelming need to secure access to oil, raw materials and even food, she explains, and are using political deals, rather than sound investment strategies, to secure their national interests. U.S. unhappiness with some of these deals -- funded with Western capital -- could lead to a trade war that would ultimately harm both economies, says Malmgren.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Paredes, Troy A.

Regulation Vol. 28, No. 1, Spring 2005, pp. 34-39

Summary: Paredes, associate professor of law at Washington University, says U.S.-style corporate governance, which is a market-oriented model, may be a poor fit for the developing world. In the U.S., shareholders are protected by nonlegal mechanisms such as contracts, market forces, and norms of good practice that directors and officers follow, he explains. This market-

oriented approach encourages innovation, entrepreneurship, and risk-taking - but its success depends on several preconditions -- such as an effective, sophisticated judicial system, in-depth experience and understanding of private ordering, and a predictable future, states Paredes. Developing countries lack these preconditions, he writes, therefore a system of more stringent mandatory corporate law is the better option, because clear shareholder protections are needed to encourage investment, the development of capital markets, and, ultimately, economic growth.

CULTIVATING MINDS

Cohen, Joel; Bloom, David

Finance & Development Vol. 42, No. 2, June 2005, pp. 9-14

Summary: The World Bank, UNICEF and UNESCO have estimated that achieving universal primary education by 2015 will cost between \$9.1 billion and \$35 billion per year, the authors report. But, they note, scarce funds in developing countries have competition from equally compelling needs for spending on development, such as health and physical infrastructure. Additional obstacles to achieving educational goals include economic incentives to keep children out of school; and cultural barriers, particularly for girls and minorities, they say. The authors recommend five steps to improve education for the world's children: clearly defining educational goals based on national, regional and international needs; commitment to improving the effectiveness and economic efficiency of education in achieving those goals; commitment to extending high-quality secondary education to all children; international recognition of the diverse character of educational systems in different countries; and more money and higher priority for education -- especially in the amount of funding from rich countries.

EIGHT QUESTIONS ABOUT CORRUPTION

Svensson, Jakob

Journal of Economic Perspectives vol. 19, no. 3, Summer 2005, pp. 19-42

Summary: According to the author, the most devastating forms of corruption include the diversion and outright theft of funds for public programs and the damage caused by firms and by individuals that pay bribes to avoid health and safety regulations intended to benefit the public. Corruption is also widespread in public procurement and service delivery programs. The author discusses what he considers to be the most frequently asked questions about public corruption. What is it and what countries are the most corrupt? What are the common characteristics of such countries and what is the magnitude of the corruption? Will higher wages for bureaucrats reduce corruption or will this come about through competition? Finally, why have there been so few successful attempts recently to fight corruption? The answers are often not clear-cut and there are still many issues about corruption that we know little about. Also, most anticorruption programs rely on legal and financial institutions (judiciary, police, auditors) to enforce and strengthen accountability in the public sector but in many poor countries, the legal and financial institutions are often corrupt themselves.

EVOLUTION OF THE WTO DECISION-MAKING PROCESS

Liang, Margaret

Singapore Yearbook of International Law Vol. 9, September 2005, pp. 125-132

Summary: Although the decision-making process in the World Trade Organization (WTO) has become more difficult as the agency has expanded to 148 members, it does not require major reform, according to Liang, who was Singapore's deputy permanent representative to the WTO in 1998-2002. Already, WTO leadership has worked to expand the number of participants in consensus-building informal sessions. The small-group sessions, collectively known as the Green Room process, remain indispensable to forge the basis for broader consensus in the formal plenary session. They should be made more "balanced, representative and accountable," however, by requiring more exchanges with the full plenary session.

HOW OIL SHOCKS EFFECT MARKETS

Kubarych, Roger

International Economy Vol. 19, No. 3, Summer 2005, pp. 32-36

Summary: Kubarych, senior economic adviser with HVB America, Inc., reviews recent history of

financial market responses to oil shocks and predicts an irregular uptrend in energy prices over the next decade. History suggests that after a tripling in price, market pressures tend to subside and prices slip back, he notes. However, he explains, several features in the current energy situation argue against this usual market correction: oil producers are operating at full capacity; Saudi Arabia has little incentive to relieve a tight supply; and huge leaps in energy demand from China and other Asian countries are altering the demand side of the equation. These factors, and fact that all the possible solutions have lengthy lead times, mean oil prices will likely rise to new peaks -- with inflationary consequences on financial markets, says Kubarych.

MAKING DEVELOPMENT WORK

Hahn, Robert W.; Tetlock, Paul C.

Policy Review No. 132, August-September, 2005

Summary: The economies of developing countries can be substantially improved if aid is associated with recipient countries' policies that support performance, say the authors. Yet care should be given to avoid examples of inverse incentives to spending aid wisely -- when countries that perform well find they can lose out on future needed aid. Donors must to continue to try to determine how to best use aid by sharing more effectively information on the costs and benefits of individual aid-funded projects, especially before a project begins, the authors say. This is the concept of "information markets," allowing aid agencies, recipient governments and other informed parties to trade contracts that will yield aid payments based on expected measurable outcomes of projects. They use the example of a child vaccination project, in which benefits are paid according to how many children the information market estimates will be actually vaccinated in a certain country. Information markets can also help aid providers with project financing, and thereby encourage competition, the authors say.

MANAGING RISK IN AN UNSTABLE WORLD

Bremmer, Ian

Harvard Business Review Vol. 83, No. 6, June 2005, pp. 51-60

Summary: Bremmer, president of a political risk consulting firm, says emerging markets and politically unstable countries are figuring more than ever into companies' investment calculations. Consequently, business leaders are turning to more political risk analysis to measure the impact of politics on potential markets, minimize risks, and make the most of global opportunities. Political risk is more subjective than economic risk, he explains, because it is influenced by so many factors, such as the passage of laws, weaknesses of government leaders, and the rise of popular movements. Increasing globalization demands more rigorous assessments of political risk, he writes, and has led to development of tools for measuring and presenting stability data -- one uses 20 composite indicators to rank countries on a scale of 0 (a failed state) to 100 (a fully institutionalized, stable democracy). The rising importance of political risk analysis to company success requires analysts with a strong mix of skills; timely, accurate data on a variety of social and political trends, and a framework for evaluating the impact of individual risks on overall stability, says Bremmer.

MEET AMERICA'S TRADE CZAR

Barnes, Fred

International Economy Vol. 19, No. 3, Summer 2005, p. 6-7, 37

Summary: Although Rob Portman is the Bush administration's chief trade negotiator (vice Zoellick), there is another player on trade in Washington who is at least as important, says Barnes. Chairman Bill Thomas of the House Ways and Means Committee has become a self-made trade czar. Since World War II, Congress has essentially held firm to a free-trade consensus that is currently edging toward collapse, he notes, so a strong proponent like Thomas may be free trade's best hope. Thomas knows more about trade than anyone else in the federal government, writes Barnes, and he plays a huge and growing role in trade negotiations, such as writing the implementing language and side agreements. Thomas was a key figure in getting the Central America Free Trade Agreement through Congress, and he is currently focused on the Middle East Free Trade Area and Andean Free Trade Agreement, reports Barnes. Thomas's biggest test -- and a test he will win, according to Barnes -- will come if there is an economic

downturn, which will increase the drive for protectionism from both parties in Congress.

MUST WE OVERLOOK ALL IMPAIRMENT OF OUR INTERESTS? DEBATING THE FOREIGN AID ROLE OF THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK, 1934-41

Adamson, Michael R.

Diplomatic History Vol. 29, No. 4, September 2005, pp. 589-623

Summary: Adamson argues that the Export-Import Bank (Exim), established by President Roosevelt in 1934, tried to define the role that foreign aid would play in accomplishing the goals of U.S. foreign policy. Proposals for a large-scale U.S. foreign aid program and efforts for its implementation predated World War II and the Cold War, he says, but such aid was opposed by the State Department as too expansive. An interagency debate in the Roosevelt administration ensued over the role of Exim and the appropriate scale of economic development projects and new programs. Eventually, The State Department did use Exim to advance short-term national interests and as leverage to restore a long-run liberal international political economy, Adamson explains. However, Exim limited its function as a development bank, since liberalizing private capital flows was one of its objectives. The struggle over the use of public vs. private avenues for foreign aid continued until the Marshall Plan and other post-1945 efforts, he says, when Exim's function as a development bank temporarily expanded as policymakers justified foreign aid as a national security response to counter the perceived threat of communism.

THE NINE PRINCIPLES OF RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

Natsios, Andrew S.

Parameters Vol. 35, No. 3, Autumn 2005, p. 4-20

Summary: Natsios, Administrator for the U.S. Agency for International Development, says the U.S. foreign assistance community is in the midst of the most fundamental shift in policy since the Marshall Plan at the end of World War II. The Bush administration has made development work a national security priority; further, the dynamics of today's asymmetrical warfare, in which military success increasingly depends on successful economic development, require much greater collaboration between the military and development communities, he states. Natsios reviews the Nine Principles of Reconstruction and Development -- ownership, capacity-building, sustainability, selectivity, assessment, results, partnership, flexibility, and accountability -- which are inspired by the military's Nine Principles of War. Foremost among the principles is ownership, writes Natsios, because reconstruction/development is simply not effective if local populations do not feel a sense of ownership toward donor programs.

THE PROTECTION RACKET

Panagariya, Arvind

Foreign Policy No. 150, September/October 2005, pp. 94-95

Summary: Panagariya, a professor of economics at Columbia University, asks why so many otherwise knowledgeable people still recommend that developing countries should use trade protectionism. Trade liberalization by poor countries -- even if rich countries do not respond in kind -- increases exports and strengthens developing economies, he writes. It's difficult to find any developing country that has accomplished sustained rapid growth while maintaining high trade barriers, he notes. Today, he adds, some contend that agriculture -- now the critical trade issue -- is somehow different, and therefore needs protection. It is true that liberalization must proceed gradually and with proper safety nets for dislocated farmers, he says, but poor countries need to liberalize their own markets if they want to grow economically -- no matter what the rich countries do.

THE STATE OF GLOBALIZATION

Stark, Juergen

International Economy Vol. 19, No. 2, Spring 2005, pp. 52-70

Summary: Stark, Deputy Governor of the Deutsche Bundesbank, notes that since the 1990s an increasing proportion of global economic activity is market-determined. Major centrally planned economies have turned into market economies and several strongly regulated emerging market economies have implemented radical reforms. Realistically, he adds, the United States and Asia

will remain the centers of gravity of the global economy in the coming years. The impact the growing range of low-cost goods and services produced in the Far East will lead to significant changes in global production patterns, trade, and relative prices, he writes, and with that will come an increasing the risk of countries responding with protectionist measures. Adjustments to these changing economic dynamics will likely include new alliances and relationships, says Stark. To optimize Europe's place in this changing world economy, he recommends that the European Union deepen its political integration and instill a clear vision of its future.

THE STATESMAN

Traub, James

New York Times Magazine September 18, 2005, pp. 80-89, 96//187

Summary: Rock celebrity Bono, the world's foremost activist for aid to Africa, has gone global with his campaign against poverty and disease, using his celebrity to elicit support from heads of state and other prominent figures. He has publicized his cause at top-level economic meetings, such as the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland and the G-8 Summit, where he tried to get commitments for debt relief for African countries to "put mankind back on earth." The cause of ending extreme poverty in Africa appeals to Bono's sense of advocacy; he demands that aid be conditioned not only on need but on demonstrated capacity to use that aid effectively. Bono has worked with the Bush administration, which asked his support for the president's development agenda. This collaboration brought about his appearances through four African countries with then-Treasury Secretary Paul O'Neill in May 2002. However, Bono has been disappointed with the Bush administration's response to his requests. Consequently, he has focused on working with Great Britain, Germany and France. Bono's latest action is the creation of the One Campaign by 2008 to demand more action on Africa than he has received thus far.

A SUPERFLUOUS PETROLEUM RESERVE?

Considine, Timothy J.; Dowd, Kevin M.

Regulation Vol. 28, No. 2, Summer 2005, pp. 18-25

Summary: The authors examine the practical and intended purposes of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). The SPR, they note, was originally meant to alleviate the effects of a "severe energy interruption" -- but U.S. presidents have also ordered SPR releases in attempts to reduce the federal deficit, manipulate oil prices and other dubious purposes. They also mention that the existence of the SPR may effect how the private oil industry manages inventories. No amount of stock manipulations will offset the price pressures created by the current mix of rising demand and limited new production, they write. The authors call for additional study of the possibility that better, market-based, solutions to managing the SPR may be found if the function is privatized.

TEN MYTHS ABOUT GOVERNANCE AND CORRUPTION

Kaufmann, Daniel

Finance & Development Vol. 42, No. 3, September 2005

Summary: Kaufmann, director of Global Programs at the World Bank Institute, says governance - which is being given a higher priority in development circles -- is a much misunderstood topic. There are still unresolved questions and debates in the development community, not only about the importance of governance, but also about the ability of international financial institutions to help countries improve on it, he explains. Kaufmann explores 10 myths about governance and concludes by recommending a bolder approach to development in which the rich world must not only deliver on its aid and trade liberalization promises -- but also lead by example. Available online at: <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/fandd/2005/09/basics.htm>.

TIME TO STOP FOOLING OURSELVES ABOUT FOREIGN AID: A PRACTITIONER'S VIEW

Dichter, Thomas

Foreign Policy Briefing, No. 86, September 12, 2005

Summary: Dichter, an international development professional, says rich nations should reject calls for increasing aid because the ineffectiveness of aid has little to do with a lack of resources and much to do with the self-perpetuating cycles of corruption in developing countries and growth of the aid industry. Foreign aid's dismal record for curing poverty does not negate its

humanitarian value, he emphasizes, nor does it mean that world poverty is doomed to continue. He notes that poverty reduction has occurred in some places, irrespective of the amount of aid it received. Lasting poverty reduction takes time and is a function of economic growth, not aid -- and sustained economic growth is linked to the rule of law, good governance, and leadership that is relatively un-self-interested, Dichter writes.

THE U.N.'S WORLD SUMMIT IS WRONG ON DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

Schaefer, Brett D.

Heritage Foundation Backgrounder No. 1881, 26 September 2005

Summary: Schaefer, an economist with The Heritage Foundation, says that foreign assistance can be useful but increasing economic assistance to an arbitrary 0.7 percent of GNP will not improve economic growth and development in poor nations. Numerous studies have concluded that economic freedom, good governance, and the rule of law -- which are essential for encouraging investment and entrepreneurialism -- are the keys to long-term economic growth and poverty reduction, he writes. The twentieth century approach to development -- which emphasized monetary aid as the road to poverty reduction -- produced a vicious cycle of aid, default and dependency, states Schaefer. In one study of 88 countries, he reports, only one case was found in which foreign aid actually led to increased investment and economic growth. Further, he notes, eleven years of data from the Index of Economic Freedom show a clear positive relationship between economic growth and the adoption of policies that promote economic freedom and the rule of law. The U.S. should continue to reject arbitrary aid targets and encourage developing countries to adopt policies that encourage private investment and entrepreneurship, writes Schaefer, because these are the true keys to development. This report is available online at <http://www.heritage.org/Research/TradeandForeignAid/bg1881.cfm>

THE UTOPIAN NIGHTMARE

Easterly, William

Foreign Policy No. 150, September/October 2005, pp. 58-64

Summary: Easterly, an economics professor at New York University, says that utopian goals to cure world poverty are not the best way to help the world's poor. He asks why, after 43 years and \$568 billion (2003 dollars) in foreign aid, Africa remains trapped in economic stagnation. The dream of solving poverty with a "big push" in aid or a realignment of conditionalities may make rich countries feel good, but it is not a realistic cure-all, says Easterly. The problems of the poor nations have deep institutional roots where markets don't work and pervasively corrupt politicians and civil servants are not accountable to their citizens. This is not to say that all foreign aid is futile, he explains, but instead of focusing on utopian goals such as ending world poverty, global leaders should simply concentrate on finding interventions that work. To best accomplish this, he adds, aid organizations will need to do a better job of evaluating the impacts of their programs.

VOLATILITY IS THE ENEMY

Siddiqi, Moin

African Business Vol. 311, July 2005, pp. 28-29

Summary: Siddiqi says that periods of extreme output volatility adversely effect long-term economic growth, welfare, income inequality and poverty reduction, especially in the developing world -- and Africa still has the highest volatility in the developing world. The effects of volatility in low-income countries with undeveloped financial markets and bad macroeconomic policies are considerable, he states. A 1970-2003 study attributes over 73 percent of all output volatility in developing countries to country-specific factors such as macroeconomic policies and institutional capacities, he notes. Good policies designed to improve the investment environment, reform financial systems and the public sector, and increase trade, would alleviate the volatility problem that currently impedes sustainable development in poverty-stricken Africa - but success would demand fuller commitments from both African governments and donor countries, says Siddiqi.

WALL STREET IN THE THIRD WORLD?

Anderson, Robert E.

Regulation Vol. 28, No. 1, Spring 2005, pp. 40-42

Summary: Anderson, an economic development consultant, says the New York Stock Exchange is often used to symbolize a capitalist, market economy, but it is only important in the U.S. because of its peculiar model of small, dispersed share ownership. Developing countries are often led to believe that they, too, should have a large stock exchange in order to develop their economies, he explains. But most corporate ownership in developing countries is characterized by a small number of investors with large holdings, so the importance of stock markets for them is exaggerated, says Anderson. Many developed countries with strong economies do not share the U.S. model of corporate ownership, he notes, which disproves the idea that it is the only road to success. Attempts to encourage dispersed share ownership in developing economies may increase the size of their stock markets -- but it could be at the expense of poor corporate governance and reduced company performance, he writes.

WHAT DOES IT TAKE TO HELP THE POOR?

Baldacci, Emanuele, Et Al.

Finance & Development Vol. 42, No. 2, June 2005, pp. 20-23

Summary: The authors say that spending on education and health can boost human capital in poor countries and help them to reach the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), but only if governments are held accountable. The authors suggest growth policy strategies based on their study of the interactions between various combinations of social spending, governance and social development. Although not a panacea, they write, spending increases should be accompanied by efforts to improve both the efficiency and targeting of public spending. Social spending will be more effective in countries with better governance and lower levels of government expenditure since the marginal returns to social spending tend to decline for countries that already spend substantially in these areas, they explain.

GLOBAL ISSUES / INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION (GIC)

APOCALYPSE IN NEW ORLEANS

Thevenot, Brian

American Journalism Review vol. 27, no. 5, October/November 2005, pp. 1-12

Summary: Reporters not only covered the story, but became the story in this first-hand account by reporter Brian Thevenot, of Hurricane Katrina, one of the greatest natural disasters in U.S. history. The author describes the struggles and horrors of a team of New Orleans Times-Picayune writers and photographers, who lived through the carnage and suffering in the days following the hurricane, in the heart of their hometown. The team was determined to continue reporting from anywhere and by any means necessary. Living in abandoned houses and cars, scrounging for food and communications to get the story to Baton Rouge for print, these reporters influenced and demanded action by all levels of government. Thevenot writes that "in a repeat of the experience all of us had across the city, Russell [a reporter] never felt threatened. By contrast, people cheered the sight of him -- the hometown Picayune reporter -- and grilled him about where they might get a paper." In a time of unprecedented crisis, these reporters became the voice of the people. Available online at <http://www.ajr.org/Article.asp?id=3959>.

ARSENIC CRISIS IN BANGLADESH

Chowdhury, Mushtaque

Scientific American vol. 291, no. 2, August 2004, pp. 86-91

Summary: In the 1970s and 1980s, the government of Bangladesh undertook an ambitious project to bring clean drinking water to rural areas. With the help of international aid agencies, tubewells with pumps attached were drilled to underground aquifers. However, nobody checked the underground water for arsenic content; Bangladesh is now suffering from an epidemic of arsenic poisoning from years of use of well water in the villages. The telltale lesions on palms and the soles of the feet from arsenic poisoning usually show up only after years of drinking arsenic-tainted water. While no perfect technology exists for removing arsenic from water, the "three-pitcher" filter is the most promising. The challenge is to then dispose of the arsenic-tainted sludge. The author cautions that "the poorest nations [especially] should check the quality of their water constantly." An accompanying map shows major arsenic concentrations in aquifers

occurring in the western U.S., Mexico, Chile, Argentina, Hungary, Romania, Nepal, India, Mongolia, parts of China and Kazakhstan, Taiwan, Vietnam and Thailand.

BACK FROM THE BRINK

Glick, Daniel

Smithsonian vol. 36, no. 6, September 2005, pp. 54-63

Summary: The recent reported sighting in a swamp forest in Arkansas of an ivory-billed woodpecker, a bird long believed to have been extinct, has given fresh hope to preservationists. The author writes that a surprising number of endangered-species stories in the U.S. have a happy ending, thanks largely to the Endangered Species Act (ESA), signed into law by President Nixon in 1973. The ESA's supporters decry efforts underway in Congress to weaken the law in favor of property development, noting that the ESA has been the key conservation law for 30 years. The article cites ten success stories of fauna and flora that have made a comeback since the passage of the ESA.

THE BIG POTENTIAL OF SMALL FARMS

Polak, Paul

Scientific American Vol. 293, No. 3, September 2005, pp. 84-91

Summary: The author asserts that large-scale water development projects and the Green Revolution to increase grain production have had limited success in raising small farmers out of poverty. Drawing on his more than two decades of experience as founder and president of International Development Enterprises, a U.S.-based nonprofit organization working with small farmers, Polak describes ways such farmers can use low-cost technology to increase their productivity. From treadle pumps to access groundwater to drip irrigation systems to conserve water, Polak illustrates the results from applying these techniques in Zimbabwe, Nepal, India and Bangladesh. He suggests that wider application of these and similar techniques would have substantive impact on the world's effort to cut poverty in half by 2015, as well as increase the food supply in anticipation of population growth of three billion by 2050. This article is one of a special series, CROSSROADS FOR PLANET EARTH, in the September issue of Scientific American.

THE BIRTH OF GOOGLE

Battelle, John

Wired Vol. 13, No. 8, August 2005

Summary: On first meeting, Larry Page and Sergey Brin disliked one another. Yet within a year their partnership spawned Google, arguably the world's most popular search engine. At Stanford University, Page devised a crawler, originally called BackRub, tracing the path of links back from web pages. Collaborating with fellow graduate student Brin, he went on to develop PageRank, an algorithm assigning a higher ranking to more "important" pages. With PageRank, BackRub yielded superior results to existing search engines based largely on keywords. Google was not born without a struggle, however. Both young men experienced some doubts, while coincidentally discovering how much power a growing search engine drains from a computer network. At one point, BackRub was consuming nearly half of Stanford's entire bandwidth, often bringing the university's Internet connection to a standstill. Thanks to some improvisation, and a "forward-looking" environment at Stanford, Google became a hit. This article is part of a feature, "10 Years That Changed the World," on the history of the World Wide Web. Available online at www.wired.com.

BUY NOW AND SAVE!

Zeller, Frank

World Watch July/August 2005, pp. 24-29

Summary: When a U.S. millionaire couple purchased a huge tract of South American wilderness and turned it into a preserve, they joined a small but growing movement. The so-called "eco-philanthropists" are eschewing the incremental methods of environmental advocacy groups and the bureaucracy of land trusts for direct entrepreneurial activism. Privately-owned preserves are proliferating in the United States as well as abroad. But some environmentalists question the

effectiveness of this approach, while some local inhabitants and even national governments have mounted opposition. The article presents an overview of the types and use of the preserves, and their impact in the overall environmental protection movement.

CAN CHLAMYDIA BE STOPPED?

Ojcius, David; Darville, Toni; Bavoil, Patrik

Scientific American vol. 292, no. 5, May 2005, pp. 72-79

Summary: Chlamydia is a rampant sexually-transmitted disease, and is the world's leading cause of preventable blindness. Unfortunately, symptoms rarely occur early on, and most people afflicted with Chlamydia do not get antibiotics until after the damage is done, or do not have access to adequate hygiene or medical care. As a result, about 600 million people worldwide are infected with the various strains of Chlamydia. The best hope for treatment is a vaccine, although the authors note that this will be a difficult challenge, because the microbe has various modes of attack.

CAN WE BURY GLOBAL WARMING?

Socolow, Robert H.

Scientific American Vol. 293, No. 1, July 2005, pp. 49-55

Summary: The carbon dioxide (CO₂) levels in the atmosphere are rising and the atmosphere is warming, but scientists do not know the long-term effects of these changes. Several strategies for reducing man-made CO₂ emissions include using energy more efficiently, shifting from fossil fuels to nuclear or noncarbon renewable sources, and capturing CO₂ to store underground. Socolow explains the methods of CO₂ capture-and-storage that could be adopted by coal-burning power plants, which contribute one quarter of the world's CO₂ emissions. Industrial plants producing hydrogen or purifying natural gas generate concentrated streams of CO₂, and such facilities are considering capture-and-storage as well. Researchers are exploring storage in sedimentary rock formations deep underground, in former oil fields, or even in the oceans. A natural gas processing plant in Algeria is storing captured CO₂ in an underground brine field. Socolow expects the next few years to be critical as governments consider policies affecting the development of capture-and-storage as a mechanism to reduce global warming from CO₂ emissions. The author is professor of mechanical and aerospace engineering at Princeton University and investigator with the university's Carbon Mitigation Initiative.

CITIES OF THE FUTURE

Motavalli, Jim Et Al.

E: The Environmental Magazine vol. 16, no. 5, September/October 2005, pp. 26-39

Summary: The astounding urban growth in the last fifty years means that megacities are home to almost 3.2 billion people worldwide. The article describes how six superpopulated cities on different continents are facing the environmental, social and economic challenges created by concentrated population centers with local indigenous solutions. A companion article, CAN IMMIGRATION SAVE THE CITIES?, examines demographic shifts caused by increased immigration to the U.S.

THE CLIMAX OF HUMANITY

Musser, George

Scientific American Vol. 293, No. 3, September 2005, pp. 44-47

Summary: The author, staff writer of the magazine, notes that the current era is unprecedented in human history. Three simultaneous transitions are taking place — demographic, economic and environmental — that will cause humanity to pass through a “bottleneck” of maximum stress on natural resources and human ingenuity, and will “pose problems that humans have little experience with.” In this introductory article of a special series, CROSSROADS FOR PLANET EARTH, in the September issue of Scientific American, the author highlights an eight-point “action plan for the twenty-first century”: understand the changes that are taking place; achieve Millennium Development Goals; preserve crucial habitats; move away from fossil fuels; provide cheap irrigation to poor farmers; improve health systems; prepare for slower growth; and set priorities in a more rational way.

COMEBACK KIDS

Owens, Delia And Mark

Natural History July-August 2005, pp. 22-25

Summary: Poaching in the 1970s and 1980s decimated the population of African elephants, but also caused significant changes in the animals' family groupings, social habits, and the raising of young. The authors, both naturalists, studied the effects of poaching on the elephant population of the North Luangwa National Park in Zambia. They discovered that poaching diminished the size of the family unit, and caused orphaned animals to roam the park without adults to nurture and teach them. The authors also observed previously unseen behavior -- female elephants giving birth at half the normal age (eight years, instead of 16). Without the guidance of the 40-50-year-old adult animals who used to lead their families, these "teenage mothers" are struggling to raise a new generation protected by the 1989 ban on the ivory trade, a key development that helped stopped the poaching.

THE COMING PARADIGM SHIFT IN FORENSIC IDENTIFICATION SCIENCE

Saks, Michael J.; Koehler, Jonathan J.

Science vol. 309, no. 5736, August 5, 2005, pg. 892-895

Summary: Converging legal and scientific forces are pushing the traditional forensic identification sciences toward fundamental change. At the core of these fields -- which include handwriting, fingerprints, footprints, shoe prints, bullet markings, tool marks, hair, tire marks, bite marks and blood spatter -- is the assumption that each of these marks is discernibly unique. But there is increasing evidence of errors in proficiency testing and in actual cases. Two things are driving the older forensic sciences in a new direction; the first are changes in the law pertaining to the admissibility of expert evidence in court, particularly a Supreme Court case that held that all expert testimony must pass appropriate tests of validity to be admissible in court, rather than just the professional qualifications of experts. The other is the emergency of DNA typing as a model for a scientifically defensible approach to questions of identity. According to the authors, just as DNA scientists tested the genetic assumptions that undergirded DNA typing theory, traditional forensic scientists should design experiments that test the core assumptions of their fields. If this is done, experts will be able to inform the courts about the relative strengths and weaknesses of their theories and methods, and suggest how that knowledge applies to individual cases.

THE DAWN PATROL

Auletta, Ken

New Yorker August 8, 2005, pp. 68-77

Summary: Morning news shows have long been a tradition in American news broadcasting companies. What began as a more relaxed version of traditional evening news programs is now the most profitable program for two of the three major networks. While they do provide some coverage of hard news, the morning shows focus on celebrity and family programming, knowing that almost three quarters of their viewers are women in their 30s to their 50s. This article describes the changes that have taken place on the "Today" show on NBC and "Good Morning America" on ABC over the years, and chronicles the careers of anchorwomen Katie Couric of "Today" and Diane Sawyer of "Good Morning America".

DETECTING ILLICIT NUCLEAR MATERIALS

Kouzes, Richard T.

American Scientist vol. 93, no. 5, September-October 2005, pp. 422-427

Summary: According to the author -- who works on disarmament, nonproliferation and homeland security at the Department of Energy Pacific Northwest National Laboratory -- installing radiological monitoring equipment in the United States and overseas is helping thwart nuclear terrorism. Since the fall of the Soviet Union, fear has grown that the wrong people might acquire dangerous nuclear materials. The possibility became more frightening after the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. U.S. and European authorities have worked to keep terrorists from acquiring materials they could use to build a nuclear weapon or a dirty bomb -- one that disperses radioactive debris over a wide area. A major part of the effort involves outfitting U.S. and

overseas shipping ports and other border crossings with equipment that can detect nuclear materials' telltale radiation. The author outlines the many-layered program the U.S. is now undertaking and describes some technical challenges.

THE DOTCOM KING AND THE ROOFTOP SOLAR REVOLUTION

Reiss, Spencer

Wired vol. 13, no. 7, July 2005

Summary: Most of the entrepreneurs of the Internet boom of the 1990s have moved on to other things, but Bill Gross, founder of Idealab, the Pasadena, California-based high-tech incubator, is still going strong. Idealab's latest innovation: a low-cost, downsized, lightweight, rooftop-mountable solar concentrator, consisting of a field of movable mirrors in a two-metre-square frame, that focus sunlight on an elevated silicon wafer, generating electric power at double the efficiency of flat photovoltaic panels. Several prototypes are being subjected to accelerated-aging tests, to see how the sophisticated machinery and electronics hold up to the elements, and the first shipment of 1000 units from a low-cost offshore manufacturer will be delivered in the fall. Solar energy has the greatest potential to revolutionize how mankind obtains energy, notes the author, but it has also been the most challenging to harness. The solar industry's long-term strategy is to maintain government financial incentives for users to obtain solar equipment to keep it competitive with coal, gas and nuclear power; as technological improvements and large-scale manufacturing lower the costs, the author predicts that the market for solar "will explode."

DRUGS GET SMART

Arndt, Michael; Capell, Kerry

Business Week September 5, 2005, pp. 76-85

Summary: The authors argue that new medications to cure human diseases are about to become more efficient. The issue is that genetic variations among individuals make today's prescription medications effective only for some of the people who take them. In the future, however, new technologies will help drug companies tailor innovative medications to the genome of the individual; this will become possible due to research currently taking place that is decoding human DNA, and how it varies from person to person. Some theorists believe, for example, that there are different varieties of such commonplace conditions as heart disease that need to be medicated differently depending on the patient's biochemistry. "Personalized medicine" is already beginning, as with the anti-cancer drug Herceptin, prescribed for patients with a particular genetic variation. Tests are already on the way to tell how easily individual patients metabolize medications, in order to make it easier to choose the right type and dose; and to pinpoint how aggressive a cancer is likely to be, so treatment can be foreseen. The downside: soon so much will be known about an individual's genetic makeup that people might be discriminated against on the basis of theoretical genetic vulnerability.

E-GAD!

Royte, Elizabeth

Smithsonian Vol. 36, No. 5, August 2005, pp. 82-85

Summary: The author's difficulty in safely disposing of her late-model computer led her to investigate the challenges of properly recycling high-tech equipment. Despite its reputation as a "clean" technology, computer and high-tech manufacturing requires large quantities of raw materials, including toxic heavy metals and petroleum-based plastics. At least 60 million personal computers are already buried in U.S. garbage dumps, and about 250 million more are expected to become obsolete in the next few years. Approximately 100 million cell phones are discarded in the U.S. each year, many of which also wind up in landfills. Finding solutions to the growing problem of e-waste requires a challenging mix of consumer and business financial incentives and practices, better materials recovery practices, and intensified consumer demand for safe disposal of ubiquitous and easily outdated e-gadgets. Action is urgently needed, the author writes, as ever-increasing amounts of heavy metals from electronic equipment poison the air and contaminate landfills and groundwater in the U.S. and abroad.

[ECONOMICS IN A FULL WORLD](#)

Daly, Herman

Scientific American Vol. 293, No. 3, September 2005, pp. 100-107

Summary: The author, professor of public policy at the University of Maryland, writes that economic growth has been the panacea and modus operandi of modern civilization. However, the global economy operates within a finite biosphere that supports it. Daly notes that the global economy has grown so large that "society can no longer safely pretend it operates within a limitless ecosystem." He believes that many countries, including the United States, may have reached the stage of uneconomic growth, in which any increases in production come at the expense of resources and well-being. "Man-made objects are crowding out the environment," he says, arguing that new ways of thinking must be adopted for a "full world". This article is one of a special series, CROSSROADS FOR PLANET EARTH, in the September issue of Scientific American.

[EMBRACING ILLEGALS](#)

Grow, Brian

Business Week No. 3943, July 18, 2005, pg. 56-64

Summary: Much of the debate over the presence of illegal immigrants in the U.S. has centered on pushing down wages or on the demands they put on public services such as schools and hospitals. However, the author points out that there is another side to the illegal alien debate: they are a growth engine for the U.S. economy. Although the official numbers of illegal immigrants are from 10 to 11 million, other indications are that the actual number may be closer to 20 million, and it's a population that American business finds too lucrative to ignore. Although it is unlawful for employers to hire illegal immigrants, it is perfectly legal to sell to them; businesses are realizing that not only do they depend on illegal immigrants for cheaper labor, they also are beginning to depend on illegal immigrants' buying power, from housing goods to mortgages. Says one bank manager, illegals are "bringing us all the money that has been under the mattress." Even some South American companies have set up shop in the U.S. to follow their customers. The author notes that this growing interdependence further blurs border and population distinctions.

[ETHANOL PRODUCTION USING CORN, SWITCHGRASS, AND WOOD; BIODIESEL PRODUCTION USING SOYBEAN AND SUNFLOWER](#)

Pimentel, David; Patzek, Tad

Natural Resources Research vol. 14, no. 1, March 2005, pp. 65-76

Summary: The authors, researchers at Cornell University and the University of California at Berkeley, respectively, note that the U.S. desperately needs a liquid fuel replacement for oil in the future, as global oil production is expected to peak within the next few years, and will be in very limited supply by the middle of this century. Pilot programs for various alternative fuels have been tried over the years, notably ethanol, which is currently being produced from corn with government subsidies. In this study, the authors conducted a thorough examination of the fossil-fuel energy inputs in the production of ethanol and biodiesel from various commonly-used plant biomass sources. They report that, without exception, alternative fuel production from oil crops results in a net energy loss, ranging from 8 percent in converting soybeans to biodiesel, to 57 percent in converting wood to ethanol, to 118 percent when converting sunflower to biodiesel. Additionally, cultivation of some crops, corn in particular, results in soil erosion and pesticide and fertilizer runoff. They conclude that these crops are poor sources of biomass energy, noting that photovoltaics capture 100 times more sunlight. They note that many earlier studies showing a net energy gain in production of biofuels from plant sources have omitted key energy inputs -- misleading for policymakers and the public.

[FAITH FOR THE FUTURE: UPDATING RELIGIOUS PARAGIDMS FOR THE INFOTECH AGE](#)

Davis, Don C.

Futurist vol. 39, no. 5, September-October 2005, pp. 51-54

Summary: Science and technology have allowed us to discover many mysteries about why things are as they are in our world, in contrast to ancient peoples who explain the inexplicable with tales of conflict and struggle amongst their gods. The author, a United Methodist minister, argues that

the our ancestors' image of God is no longer appropriate. "It is hard to believe in a God with humanlike characteristics and headquarters somewhere in heaven, from which he runs this incredible micro and macro phenomenon of existence." Davis suggests "paradigm shifts" in our thinking of God, to become a way of talking about the phenomenon of existence, and the ongoing dynamic of creation. Revising the notion of God, he writes, allows humanity to use science, technology and religion "to direct the future toward fulfilling our potential for a noble humanity."

FIGHTING THE PARASITE FROM HELL

Dunavan, Claire Panosian

Discover Vol. 26, no. 8, August 2005, pp. 48-53

Summary: Malaria is caused by a parasite that is transmitted to humans by mosquitoes and attacks the red blood cells. It kills more than one million people each year in the tropics, most of them children whose immune systems haven't developed antibodies against the parasite. Malaria victims suffer recurrent fevers and may develop anemia and become debilitated, causing economic losses in Africa alone estimated at up to \$12 billion annually. Chloroquine has been used for more than 50 years to treat malaria, but the drug has lost effectiveness in many areas as the parasite has developed resistance to it. Other medicines such as mefloquine, developed in the United States, and artemisinin, developed in China from a native shrub, were introduced in the 1970s, and a combination of the two drugs is an effective treatment when used for three days. The combination's substantially higher cost than chloroquine limits its availability, so researchers are making synthetic compounds that mimic the action of artemisinin. Currently in clinical trials, these compounds won't be available for use for five years, while millions of children continue to die from malaria. The author is an infectious disease specialist at the University of California at Los Angeles Medical Center. Available online at <http://www.discover.com/issues/aug-05/features/parasite-from-hell/>.

FORTHCOMING SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TITLES, 2005

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Choice vol. 42, no. 9, May 2005, pp. 1523-1539

Summary: This feature contains a comprehensive list of books on science and technology scheduled for publication beginning in January 2005, with a focus on titles that support undergraduate-level academic curricula. The fields represented include agriculture, astronomy, biology, botany, zoology, chemistry, earth sciences, engineering, environment, health, information technology, mathematics, physics, sports and psychology.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS IN INDIAN COUNTRY

Giago, Tim

Nieman Reports Vol. 59, No. 3, Fall 2005, pp. 13//19

Summary: With only 295 self-identified Native-American journalists working at U.S. daily newspapers, American Indian viewpoints in the mainstream media have been limited. The sovereignty and diversity of 560 Indian tribal groups add to the difficulty--and potential rewards--of covering the stories of Indians off and on the reservation. Giago, who started the Lakota Times, the first independently owned Indian weekly publication in America, more than 20 years ago, writes about how he confronted challenges to freedom of the press from the local tribal council, as well as struggles to stay financially independent. Today, the newspaper can be found in all 50 states and 17 foreign countries. In a companion article, THE HEALING POWER OF WELL-REPORTED WORDS, Star Tribune reporter Larry Oakes describes how a community tragedy brought him back to the Cass Lake Indian reservation where he was raised. His subsequent reporting of the event provoked powerful and complex reactions from Indians and non-Indians alike. These articles are part of a special section, COVERING INDIAN COUNTRY, in the current issue of Nieman Reports, to commemorate American Indian Heritage Month in November.

KILLER MAPS

Roush, Wade

Technology Review vol. 108, no. 10, October 2005, pp. 54-60

Summary: This article describes the growing access consumers have to advanced geographical

visualization tools -- formerly known as maps -- through companies like Google (Google Earth), Microsoft (MSN Virtual Earth) and Yahoo (SmartView). Google Earth is a free download application; MSN Virtual Earth and SmartView run inside a browser. These new digital maps combine detailed aerial and satellite maps, high-powered graphics and animation, and comprehensive local search functions. With Google Earth, for example, a user can find a location, get turn-by-turn directions, practice the drive using an aerial camera that flies along the route, see photographs of the area, book a hotel room, find a restaurant, build a sightseeing agenda, and even check the area's crime rate. What's really moving the technology forward is something called application programming interfaces (APIs). These are instructions that companies like Google and Microsoft release to allow programmers to build online services that tap into the company's own map programs. Such "mash-ups" are easy to make and only require that locations have been geotagged -- or encoded with latitude and longitude information. A Google official describes Google Earth as "a browser for the Earth." Available online at http://www.technologyreview.com/articles/05/10/issue/feature_maps.asp.

LOSING CONFIDENCE

Strupp, Joe

Editor & Publisher vol. 138, no. 7, July 2005, pp. 32-39

Summary: The case of Judith Miller, a New York Times reporter who was jailed for refusing to reveal a confidential source, has put the issues of confidentiality and the use of anonymous sources in the limelight. But how can this happen in a country where the First Amendment to the Constitution is designed to prevent government interference with a free press? The author delves into the use of confidential sources. Strupp notes that some newsrooms now have policies against the use of confidential sources, and believes that these policies could limit a newspaper's ability to investigate instances of wrongdoing. In other newsrooms, these policies could open up opportunities for better and more in-depth reporting; the author cites Eric Nalder, an investigative reporter for Seattle Post-Intelligencer, who believes that "there is a difference between using anonymous sources as the meat of the story, and tracking down the meat of the story." The Judith Miller case has yet to be resolved, but Judith Miller argues that "if journalists cannot be trusted to guarantee confidentiality, then journalists cannot function and there cannot be a free press."

MORE PROFIT WITH LESS CARBON

Lovins, Amory

Scientific American Vol. 293, No. 3, September 2005, pp. 74-83

Summary: The author, co-founder of the Rocky Mountain Institute, notes that the energy sector of the global economy is woefully inefficient. Power plants, buildings, motor vehicles and consumer appliances waste huge amounts of energy, costing the businesses and consumers hundreds of billions of dollars. Lovins notes that if nothing is done, consumption of oil, gas and coal will continue to rise, adding to pollution and climate problems. He believes that improving end-use efficiency would be the best way to save energy, as energy-efficient products cost no more than conventional ones. Improvements in efficiency and use of renewable-energy sources would enable the U.S. to phase out oil use by the middle of the century, saving immense amounts of money. This article is one of a special series, CROSSROADS FOR PLANET EARTH, in the September issue of Scientific American.

THE MUSLIM FACE OF AIDS

Kelley, Laura; Eberstadt, Nicholas

Foreign Policy No. 149, July/August 2005, pp. 42-48

Summary: The authors warn that HIV is making inroads in many Muslim countries, and note that governments in the Muslim world have for years denied the presence of HIV/AIDS. Kelley and Eberstadt write that a major factor in abetting the spread of HIV/AIDS in Islamic countries is the lack of separation of faith and state; the Quran is consulted not only as a legal document but also as a guide to everyday life. The common assumption is that strictures on social behavior and strong religious convictions, as prescribed by the Quran, protect their populations from infection -- but it also keeps Muslim countries from providing assistance for social problems, note the

authors. The lack of democratic systems in many Muslim countries, and a lack of transparency in their governments, means that there are few surveys to determine how widespread the disease is, or how fast it is spreading. Kelley and Eberstadt note that there are exceptions: Iran and Bangladesh have conducted public education campaigns among high-risk populations, and have enlisted imams from the local mosques, which are social as well as religious centers of the community, in the fight against AIDS. Imams, and sometimes women, are trained to give information about both STDs and HIV. The authors argue that governments in the Islamic world must enact sweeping changes and mount aggressive HIV monitoring programs; they believe that the formidable influence of national religious leaders is essential in bringing attention to the public health threat of HIV/AIDS.

PUBLIC HEALTH IN TRANSITION

Bloom, Barry R.

Scientific American Vol. 293, No. 3, September 2005, pp. 92-99

Summary: Bloom, dean of the Harvard University School of Public Health, explores the epidemiological transition of countries with rapidly expanding economies where chronic diseases are becoming the greatest challenge to health systems. In these countries people are living longer and developing diseases such as obesity, diabetes and heart disease, which occur more typically in developed nations like the United States. Bloom illustrates the economic benefits of using measures to prevent or reduce both infectious and chronic diseases. He notes that although health threats often cross national boundaries, there is no global organization in place to develop and coordinate an integrated response to such threats. A sidebar lists eight recommendations that, if implemented, would have significant impact on health around the world.

SUSTAINING THE VARIETY OF LIFE

Pimm, Stuart; Jenkins, Clinton

Scientific American vol. 293, no. 3, September 2005, pp. 66-73

Summary: The authors, conservation ecologists at Duke University, write that the extinction rates of plants and animals today are now about 1000 times higher than the normal geological rate. They have identified 25 "hot spots" around the world -- areas that have lost large numbers of native plants and 70 percent of their vegetative cover -- that should be immediately protected, to preserve the largest number of species at the least cost, as well as the world's three remaining tropical forests. This article is one of a special series, CROSSROADS FOR PLANET EARTH, in the September issue of Scientific American.

[TAMING THE RIVER TO LET IN THE SEA](#)

Penland, Shea

Natural History vol. 114, no. 1, February 2005, pp. 42-47

Summary: The author, Braunstein Professor of petroleum geology at the University of New Orleans, notes that over two centuries of human attempts to control the flow of the Mississippi River with levees, channels, and canals have laid the groundwork for the devastation of New Orleans and coastal Louisiana by a hurricane. In controlling floods and draining wetlands, settlers caused erosion of the coastal marshes, barrier islands and beaches along the Gulf, which provide the only protection for the inhabited lowlands farther inland. The silt normally deposited by the Mississippi River has been instead channeled out into the Gulf of Mexico. Over time, the delta mud compacted and New Orleans began to sink under its own weight. The author, who is also associated with the Louisiana Coastal Area Ecosystem Restoration Project, explores the history of the geology of the region and political responses to it, as well as charting his group's effort to undo the damage, noting that "no handbook for coastal restoration exists, but willing spirits can and will move ahead to restore America's wetlands." This article was recently reposted on the magazine's web site under the heading KATRINA: BEHIND THE TRAGEDY, at http://www.naturalhistorymag.com/0205/0205_feature2.html.

THE TV OF TOMORROW

Goetz, Thomas; Mchugh, Josh; Rose, Frank
Wired September 2005, pp. 102-117

Summary: The authors of this series of articles predict a world where TV becomes synonymous with the Internet and there are millions of sources of video entertainment. Downloading TV clips from Web logs and video sites, Americans are already watching parts of their favorite shows on their computers, rather than on TV. Enthusiasts even download entire shows and trade them with friends online. The distinction between the traditional networks, cable channels, and Web video sources will fade, the authors assert. There are already several Internet startups with names like Akimbo, Brightcove, and Dave TV that potentially offer unlimited TV programming in the form of Internet video downloads for a fee. The Internet company Yahoo is positioning itself to deliver large amounts of video quickly. Major U.S. telephone companies are planning to offer high-quality video feeds through fiber optic cable. The next challenge: intelligent indexing systems that allow viewers to search quickly through giant video archives for whatever they want. One of the beneficiaries: sports, to be available on everything from large screens to computers to cell phone screens, all places, all times.

WHAT MONEY CAN BUY

Specter, Michael

New Yorker October 24, 2005, pp. 56-71

Summary: The author writes that malaria kills as many as three million people every year, mostly in Africa; most of the victims are poor children under five. In interviews with those involved in the fight against malaria, the author outlines the history of efforts to eradicate the disease, and explains the science, treatments, and strategies used today by governments, international organizations, scientific research facilities and private foundations. Specter highlights the leading role played by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, noting that "it would be hard to overestimate the impact that the Gates Foundation has had: the research programs of entire countries have been restored, and fields that had languished for years, like tropical medicine, have once again burst to life." Gates himself says about malaria, "by many measures it's easily the worst thing on the planet... And the only way for that to change is to stop malaria. So that is what we are going to have to do."

WHIPSAWED ON THE BORDER

Magnusson, Paul

Business Week No. 3954, October 10, 2005, pp. 64-67

Summary: The author notes that illegal immigrants now outnumber the legal ones along the U.S.-Mexico border, particularly in the Sonora Desert area in Arizona, estimating that three illegal aliens get through for every one that is caught. Patrolling the border has become more difficult, because of lack of equipment, reduced Congressional funding and increased violence from organized criminal smuggling rings. Real-estate developers are pushing for fewer border checkpoints, which make property less attractive to potential buyers. The U.S. border patrol has to operate in an environment of competing interests. On the one hand are ranchers and other local residents who want illegals caught and returned because of vandalism, crime and increased burden on public services; on the other hand are business lobbies from industries such as tourism, construction and landscaping that rely heavily on immigrant labor.

WIRED TO EAT

Duncan, David E.

Technology Review Vol. 108, No. 7, July 2005, pp. 52-59

Summary: Jeffrey Friedman is an obesity researcher and leader of a team from Rockefeller University in New York that is studying 7,600 residents on the island of Kosrae, 4,670 kilometers south of Hawaii. Since 1994, the team has been studying the eighty percent of Kosrae adults who are overweight or obese, to test the hypothesis that genes rather than willpower control the impulse to eat. Until the United States took control of Kosrae and the rest of Micronesia after World War II and began shipping in canned and processed foods, the people were predominantly lean. Twelve percent of the islanders have diabetes, compared with 8 percent in the United

States. The researchers are using gene chips to scan the islanders' genomes for genetic variations called single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) to see if these can be associated with differences in susceptibility to diseases such as obesity or diabetes. Friedman believes a dominant factor in controlling weight is a circuit in the hypothalamus at the base of the brain, where two types of brain cells -- NPY, which stimulates hunger, and POMC, which inhibits hunger -- seem to be the chief regulators of appetite. According to Friedman, people have a "set point" of hunger and satiation inherited from their ancestors and are driven to eat until they reach it. "We have some control over eating from our reasoning centers of our brain," Friedman says, "but this seldom overrides our basic instinct to eat when we're hungry."

YOUR BRAIN ON VIDEO GAMES: COULD THEY ACTUALLY BE GOOD FOR YOU?

Johnson, Steven

Discover Vol. 26, No. 7, July 2005, pp. 38-43

Summary: The author cites James Gee, a professor of learning science who recalls being "humbled" when he found it difficult to play a video game that he'd purchased for his preschooler; Gee began to study the effects of video games on cognitive skills. The stereotype of gamers is as attention-deficit junkies, easily distracted by flashy graphics and on-screen carnage. However, he and others studying video-game playing were surprised to find cognitive benefits: pattern recognition, systemic thinking, even patience. The studies suggest that "gaming can exercise the mind the way physical activity exercises the body: It may be addictive because it's challenging."

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

AFGHANISTAN FOUR YEARS ON: AN ASSESSMENT

Maloney, Sean M.

Parameters vol. 35, no. 3, Autumn 2005, pp. 21-32

Summary: The author examines the history and future of American involvement in Afghanistan, noting that the success of the U.S. efforts in Afghanistan hinges upon four elements: the development of the Afghan National Army; institution-building; the European-led International Security Assistance Force; and the American-led Operation Enduring Freedom. These interdependent parts are now working well together and the situation in Afghanistan has progressed to the point where guarded optimism is possible. This article is currently available on the Internet at: <http://carlisle-www.army.mil/usawc/Parameters/05autumn/maloney.htm>

BOLSTERING SOF: AUSTRALIA TO BOOST SPEC OPS CAPABILITIES

Pugliese, David

Armed Forces Journal International October 2005, p. 14

Summary: The Australian government is committed to bolstering its special-operations forces, and will modernize a special-forces training facility near Sydney. The facility will centralize most of the special-forces training. A retired special-forces commander says the government recognizes the valuable niche special forces occupy in coalition operations, minimizing contingent size while offering high capability. Australian special forces are again being deployed in Afghanistan, as they were in 2001-2002.

A CLASH OF SYSTEMS: AN ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK TO DEMYSTIFY THE RADICAL ISLAMIST THREAT

Harvey, Andrew; Sullivan, Ian; Groves, Ralph

Parameters Vol. 35, No. 3, Autumn 2005, pp. 72-86

Summary: In this article, the authors, all intelligence analysts in various branches of the U.S. armed forces, aim to provide an alternative framework to portray the struggle against Islamist extremism as "a clash of systems, not civilizations." They argue that Samuel Huntington's "clash of civilizations" theory is "the chosen model of radical Islamists, who in turn use it to mobilize support" and that "it is imperative that the wider global war on terror focus on the systemic implications of the struggle, which provides a credible methodology to address and mitigate the root causes that fuel the ideology of extremist Islamism." They believe that if the U.S. is to prevail in the global war on terrorism, it must not allow the situation to devolve into Huntington's

"simplistic, apocalyptic version of a clash of civilizations"; instead, we must understand the implications of our global leadership, and "how to use this position to demonstrate to moderates in the Islamic world why they should join us rather than attempt to beat us."

COME THE REVOLUTION: TRANSFORMING THE ASIA-PACIFIC'S MILITARIES

Bitzinger, Richard A.

Naval War College Review Vol. 58, No. 4, Autumn 2005, pp. 39-60

Summary: The author, associate professor with the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies in Honolulu, discusses defense transformation as a "revolution in military affairs" and lists the characteristics of a transformed force as a) networked weapons, and platforms, and C4ISR (command, control, communications, computing, intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance); b) shared situational awareness; c) more accurate and standoff engagement; d) agility, speed, rapid deployability, and flexibility; and e) jointness and interoperability. Transformation involves "fundamentally changing the way a military does its business" and "requires vision and leadership at the top." After analyzing the status of transformation in Australia, China, India, Japan, Singapore, South Korea, and Taiwan, he suggests that full RMA is not likely in the region in the near future: "... transformation will continue to be a contentious issue, as it is increasingly linked to a number of already critical regional security concerns, including alliance relationships and interoperability, regional competition and cooperation, arms sales and arms procurement, civil-military relations, internal security and stability, and the impact of technology and economic development on comparative advantage."

CONTAINING EUROPE

Van Oudenaren, John

National Interest No. 80, Summer 2005, pp. 57-64

Summary: An alternative approach to U.S.-European relations is vitally needed, according to Van Oudenaren, the chief of the European division at the Library of Congress and an adjunct professor at Georgetown University. Serious problems with the current relationship cannot be either wished away by calls for partnership or resolved by brutish frontal assaults that are bound to fail. This new strategy of "containing" Europe avoids the two extremes of advocating disaggregation or overemphasizing U.S.-EU bilateralism (through yet another push for compacts, partnerships, or other bilateral arrangements). Such an approach, Van Oudenaren argues, will combine pragmatic engagement with the EU with "something like a containment strategy aimed at checking negative tendencies in the development of the EU and its external policies."

CORRUPTION, GROWTH, AND REFORM: THE CHINESE ENIGMA

Sun, Yan

Current History vol. 104, no. 683, September 2005, pp. 257-263

Summary: The author notes that corruption affects most post-socialist societies, including China; however, China has maintained annual growth rates of 8 to 9 percent over the past two decades, by avoiding the most destructive kinds of corruption, kleptocracy and bilateral monopoly. In a kleptocracy, the ruler uses power for material gain; in a bilateral monopoly, the ruler and a few private interests share in the spoils. In post-Mao China, the top leadership has been relatively corruption-free -- but China exemplifies the competitive model of corruption, in which the spoils are shared among multiple officials and private interests. The wide range of offenders and the lack of concentrated "dirty wealth" among the elites demonstrate this. Institutional continuity is the main reason why China has not experienced the levels of corruption of other post-socialist countries; their example has taught the Chinese leadership to be cautious about rapid democratization. In conclusion, Sun writes that the U.S. government could play a positive role in anticorruption reform in China because of its high credibility after prosecuting the Chinese subsidiary of Lucent Technologies for commercial bribery. According to Sun, China also needs to learn from successful Asian examples such as Singapore and Hong Kong.

DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS AND MILITARY RECRUITMENT: SURPRISING POSSIBILITIES

Quester, George H.

Parameters Vol. 35, No. 1, Spring 2005, pp. 27-40

Summary: Quester, professor of government and politics at the University of Maryland, notes that the "graying" of the population will diminish the available pool for military recruitment. He also points out that, since "a smaller fraction of the armed services will require youth and physical vigor, and a larger proportion may instead require maturity, experience, and technological expertise," and "military operations other than war" (MOOTW) are gaining in importance, the age of military retirement might be raised and role of women in the military expanded. Another possible source of recruits is immigrants. Quester also discusses the increased reluctance in the industrialized West to suffer casualties, due to the smaller size of families; changes in the military mission, such as increased responsibility for border control; and demographic trends in other countries, such as the shortage of women due to female infanticide, that increase threats to peace. He concludes that the US may have to make radical changes in its recruitment and retention practices if it is to maintain an all-volunteer force.

EUROPE'S ANGRY MUSLIMS

Lieken, Richard

Foreign Affairs vol. 84, no. 4, July/August 2005, pp. 120-135

Summary: Leiken warns of the growing danger of radical terrorist groups throughout Europe, citing a Nixon Center study noting that a quarter of the residents of Middle Eastern descent living in Europe are European nationals eligible to travel visa-free to the U.S. He notes the widespread resentment among Muslims in western Europe, much of which stems from Europe's failure to integrate newcomers; even in countries like the Netherlands, which has a historical reputation of welcoming Muslims, there is disenfranchisement and radicalization. Leiken writes that radical Islam has become an "autonomous phenomenon" in which Muslim youth are now embracing the fundamentalist line even without direct influence from abroad. After the U.S. occupation of Iraq in 2003, Leiken notes that terrorist recruitment has increased in Norway, Switzerland, Poland, Bulgaria, and the Czech Republic. Leiken worries that Europe's emerging mujahideen could endanger the Western world. He recommends greater cooperation between U.S. and European authorities to require U.S.-bound transatlantic travelers to submit passport information when purchasing tickets.

AN EYE TOWARD TAIWAN

Kitfield, James

National Journal Vol. 37, No. 32, August 6, 2005, pp. 2518-20

Summary: Kitfield, defense and foreign affairs correspondent for National Journal, points out that "China's sheer size, superheated economy, and sometimes pushy attempts to carve a place for itself among the great powers would be reason enough for U.S. military planners to cast a wary glance toward the Asian dragon." The author describes several aspects of China's ongoing military modernization, including increased defense spending (estimated at \$90 billion, compared to the U.S.'s \$417 billion) and the introduction of advanced technologies. He quotes Bates Gill, holder of the Freeman chair in China studies at CSIS, that "China's primary goal is not military domination, but rather domestic development and modernization." He also presents the conclusion of the lead author of a recent Rand report that "to the overriding question of whether China's current military modernization is alarming, we concluded with a cautious 'no.'" Kitfield concludes, however, that the modernization program "appears altogether more alarming when viewed through the narrower prism of a possible war over Taiwan."

THE FAILED STATES INDEX

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Foreign Policy No. 149, July/August 2005, pp. 56-65

Summary: "About two billion people live in countries that are in danger of collapse", note the editors of Foreign Policy, which collaborated with the Fund for Peace in its first annual index of unstable countries. They note that the world is now more in danger from the absence of power, than in the concentration of power. The survey ranks sixty countries worldwide, nearly all located

in Africa, the Middle East, Asia, Eastern Europe and Latin America, by twelve indicators of instability, including demographic pressures, refugees and displaced persons, economic decline, uneven development, corrupt or ineffective government institutions, ethnic grievances, human rights abuses and an excessive security apparatus.

THE FALLOUT OF A NUCLEAR NORTH KOREA

Scobell, Andrew; Chambers, Michael

Current History vol. 104, no. 683, September 2005, pp. 289-294

Summary: The authors outline Pyongyang's efforts to become a nuclear power. They begin by showing North Korea's history of developing WMDs; North Korea has possessed chemical and biological weapons for at least several decades and they have pursued a nuclear program for almost 50 years. The authors argue that Pyongyang is not doing this to extract economic concessions, but in accord with their ideology of extreme self-reliance; they see nuclear weapons as the way to control their own destiny. The author displays two possible routes that North Korea could take to become a nuclear power. In the first, described as the "striptease" approach, Pyongyang continues to gradually reveal pieces of its nuclear program. This approach is effective because it creates divisions among the countries involved in the multilateral talks -- the U.S. would seek sanctions before the entire program had been revealed, but China and South Korea would resist that request. The other approach would be to simply test a nuclear bomb and end the debate immediately -- but this tactic would not be effective it would immediately unite all the members of the multilateral talks against Pyongyang. The authors conclude that North Korea will probably continue to use their "striptease" approach.

FIGHTING THE ILLICIT TRAFFICKING OF SMALL ARMS

Stohl, Rachel J.

SAIS Review Vol. 25, No. 1, Winter-Spring 2005, pp. 59-68

Summary: The author notes that illicit trafficking in small arms is a transnational phenomenon. Terrorist groups are dealing in small arms on a global scale, and combating this trade is critical to the U.S. campaign against extremism. Stohl writes that the line is often blurred between the legitimate and illicit trade in small arms, aided by the lack of strict international controls; she also points out that the profits from illegal exploitation of resources such as timber, drugs and diamonds in developing countries perpetuates conflicts and corruption. Arms brokers operate freely because they are able to circumvent national arms controls and international arms embargoes or to obtain official protection. Stohl argues that policing the illicit trafficking in small arms cannot be done in a vacuum or by the United States unilaterally. Other countries must also develop stronger controls over the legal sales and illicit trade of small arms.

FUELING THE DRAGON

Kriz, Margaret

National Journal Vol. 37, No. 32, August 6, 2005, pp. 2510-2513

Summary: Kriz, National Journal staff writer on the environment, explores the political implications of the dramatic increase in China's energy consumption. She notes that acid rain from China's coal-burning plants has triggered diplomatic tensions with downwind Asian countries such as Japan and South Korea. Kriz points out that China feels vulnerable because the U.S. controls the shipping lanes on which they depend for oil imports; to meet the nation's escalating oil demand, Beijing is forming new political and economic alliances around the world, which could shake up the balance of power among the oil-consuming and oil-exporting countries.

IS GUANTANAMO BAY UNDERMINING THE GLOBAL WAR ON TERROR?

Fogarty, Gerard

Parameters Vol. 35, No. 3, Autumn 2005, pp. 54-71

Summary: The author, a Brigadier in the Australian Defence Force and a 2005 graduate of the U.S. Army War College, presents both sides of the dispute over the treatment of detainees at Guantanamo, and concludes that the situation is undermining the global war on terror by undercutting the rule of law, "providing fuel to a rising global anti-Americanism that weakens US influence and effectiveness, degrading the Administration's domestic support base, and denying

the United States the moral high ground it needs to promote international human rights in the future." He suggests that the situation can be remedied by moving the detainees' trials into the international arena by setting up a UN-authorized tribunal, similar to the special courts in Sierra Leone and East Timor.

LEADERSHIP COALITION AND CHANGE: THE ROLE OF STATES IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

Janning, Josef

International Affairs vol. 81, no. 4, July 2005, pp. 821-833

Summary: Janning, deputy director of the Center for Applied Policy Research, argues that the role of states in the European Union has not diminished over the history of the organization's international development. On the contrary, since the fall of the Berlin Wall, member state influence over EU affairs has grown. The author discusses the relationship between the formal and the informal layers of integration in Europe, and points to the changing coalitions among the current member states. Special emphasis is given to leadership coalitions and to the role of major players, notably the "Big Three," -- the UK, France and Germany. Janning argues that these three states will play a crucial role as the successor to the Franco-German alliance that was for so long the motor of the EU, and concludes with some observations and recommendations on EU policy-making in London, Paris and Berlin.

THE MEDIA AS AN INSTRUMENT OF WAR

Payne, Kenneth

Parameters vol. 35, no. 1, Spring 2005, pp. 81-93

Summary: Payne, a BBC news producer, examines the effect of the media on international conflicts. In the Iraq War, a method employed by the U.S. military to influence the media included embedding reporters in specific military units, in order to give them a small-scale view of the battlefield and encourage camaraderie between the military and journalists. Central Command briefings were also offered to give reporters a big picture of the battle, as presented by senior military personnel. This article is currently available on the Internet at:

<http://www.carlisle.army.mil/usawc/parameters/05spring/payne.htm>

MENDING NATO: SUSTAINING THE TRANSATLANTIC RELATIONSHIP

Kwok, James

Harvard International Review vol. 27, no. 2, Summer 2005, pp. 36-39

Summary: The author, Associate Editor of the Harvard International Review, focuses on the role of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in U.S.-European relations. Although NATO was established, during post-World War II, to protect Europe from the Soviets, it was never intended as a purely military organization. Today, NATO remains a touchstone in the transatlantic relationship. European opinion is important to the United States and NATO provides a crucial, multilateral forum in which to work on common goals, including the spread of democracy.

MERGERS AND ACQUISITIONS

Rosecrance, Richard

National Interest No. 80, Summer 2005, pp. 65-73

Summary: Rosecrance, a political science professor at UCLA and a senior fellow of the Belfer Center at Harvard University, argues that just as private companies in the business world merge with like-minded firms to cope with a competitor, so too must the United States and the European Union form a coalition to address a growing economic and commercial superpower -- China. Fortunately for the West, notes the author, Beijing will be unable to establish a similar merger with Far Eastern countries due to the authoritarian and unpredictable nature of its regime. He concludes that, "The United States can neither attack nor occupy China. Nor can the U.S. or Europe grow quickly enough to offset Chinese economic gains between now and 2030...the appropriate recourse of the two Western power blocs is successful merger with each other."

NORTH KOREA: THE WAR GAME

Stossel, Scott

Atlantic Monthly vol. 296, no. 1, July/August 2005, pp. 97-107

Summary: Atlantic Monthly magazine convened a North Korea war game that assembled a group of participants with a variety of political viewpoints. There were several major lessons learned during this exercise that should be incorporated into U.S. policy on North Korea. The first lesson is that the North Korean situation will not get better with time, and that the U.S. must act on this urgent situation now. The second lesson of the North Korea war game is that the U.S. should make a concerted effort to negotiate with the North Koreans before any military action is taken. The third lesson is that the transfer of nuclear material to terrorists from the North Koreans is now the biggest danger that we face in this situation. This article is currently available on the Internet at: <http://www.theatlantic.com/doc/prem/200507/stossel>

THE NUCLEAR POSTURE REVIEW: SETTING THE RECORD STRAIGHT

Payne, Keith B.

Washington Quarterly Vol. 28, No. 3, Summer 2005, pp. 18-20

Summary: The author, former deputy assistant secretary of defense in 2002-03, says that criticisms of the Bush administration's 2001 Nuclear Posture Review (NPR) are "errors of fact or interpretation" because they are based on "a strategic environment that no longer exists." He avers that deterrence has not been abandoned in favor of war-fighting. Payne notes that the NPR does not presume rogue leaders to be inherently irrational -- he believes that improving understanding of potential adversaries can reduce errors and surprises. Importantly, nuclear capabilities that minimize threat to civilians may be critical to deterrence. He writes that America now has many opponents with varying perceptions of the nuclear threshold, and that the credibility of the U.S. nuclear deterrent is essential to nonproliferation.

POST-NUCLEAR STRATEGY

Blechman, Barry M.

National Interest No. 80, Summer 2005, pp. 86-92

Summary: Co-founder and chairman of the Henry L. Stimson Center in Washington, DC, Blechman recognizes that although "nuclear weapons are overrated" and represent "no magic talisman" to guarantee survival of a regime, they are nonetheless a "great equalizer in international affairs." He acknowledges the continued threat of Russian and Chinese nuclear arsenals, as well as the present and future threat posed by nations like North Korea and Iran and by extremists. These threats require that the U.S. redouble supply-side restraints such as the Comprehensive Threat Reduction program, strengthen IAEA safeguards, and promote multilateral cooperation. His strongest argument is to reverse the Senate's opposition to the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and wield it against China, North Korea and others who seek to advance their nuclear weapon designs and capabilities.

PREEMPTION AND THE EVOLUTION OF AMERICA'S STRATEGIC DEFENSE

Laver, Harry S.

Parameters Vol. 35, No. 2, Summer 2005, pp. 107-120

Summary: Laver, military historian at Southeastern Louisiana University, analyses the evolution of U.S. strategic defense policy, contending that the events of 9/11 signaled a paradigm shift in strategic planning similar to that ushered in by the dropping of the atomic bombs in August 1945. He describes how U.S. defense policy evolved as successive post-World War II administrations undertook to contain communism. Eisenhower, for example, built up the nuclear arsenal, Nixon emphasized diplomacy, and Reagan reversed the "perceived strategic anemia" of Carter. Sept. 11 added a new dimension to defense strategy, requiring new ways of thinking and a greater use of covert operations and special forces, notes Laver. He presents various viewpoints about preemptive and preventive war and the 2002 National Security Strategy. Laver points out that the U.S. will not succeed in the war against terrorism through military superiority; he argues that our defense doctrine must include "more sophisticated and nuanced diplomatic initiatives and humanitarian programs to reduce the underlying sources of terrorist motivation and recruitment."

THE PROLIFERATION SECURITY INITIATIVE: THE NEW FACE OF INTERDICTION

Winner, Andrew C.

Washington Quarterly vol. 28, no. 2, Spring 2005, pp. 129-144

Summary: The author, an associate professor of strategic studies at the U.S. Naval War College, writes that the two-year old Proliferation Security Initiative uses different tools and a different focus than in the past to interdict WMD materials, by doing so in the "transport phase" -- after they have left a dock, airport, or warehouse -- well before reaching their intended destination. He says PSI reflects the Bush administration's preference for less formal, multilateral arms control partnerships. Winner says PSI uses multilateral exercises to combat proliferation through the twin strategies of deterrence and denial. The initiative, he said, was conceived to operate clearly within existing legal bounds. "The challenges of strengthening and enforcing the PSI," the author says, "are not greater than attempting to stop or slow down WMD proliferation in an era when a state is only a few turns of a centrifuge away from processing a nuclear weapon." This article may be viewed on the Internet at http://www.twq.com/05spring/docs/05spring_winner.pdf.

RESCUING THE LAW OF WAR: A WAY FORWARD IN AN ERA OF GLOBAL TERRORISM

Hoffman, Michael H.

Parameters Vol. 35, No. 2, Summer 2005, pp. 18-35

Summary: Hoffman, an attorney and retired lieutenant colonel in the Army Reserve, believes that uncertainty about the application of the law of war to terrorists is creating a situation in which "terrorists are gaining an astonishing legal edge over US and other armed forces deployed against them" because the US judiciary is "bestowing legal status and privileges on members of terrorist organizations that have no precedent in the 3,500-year recorded history of warfare." He refutes the notion that all armed conflict is regulated by the Geneva Conventions because they cover only international armed conflict or conflict between nations, noting that no treaty covers situations where "privately organized armed forces cross international borders, stalk international sea lanes, or strike at international aviation for their own ideological or political purposes." According to Hoffman, the term "unlawful combatant" refers only to spies, saboteurs, and guerrilla fighters who are operating during wartime and historical precedence precludes civilian court jurisdiction in such cases. History can, however, provide the basis for adapting the customary rules of war to protect society from terrorists and to protect terrorist prisoners from criminal abuse. He believes that the executive branch of government with Congressional oversight is best equipped to devise rules for this challenge.

THE STRATEGIC CULTURE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION: A PROGRESS REPORT

Cornish, Paul; Edwards, Geoffrey

International Affairs Vol. 81, No. 4, July 2005, pp. 801-821

Summary: The authors assert that the European Union (EU) has established itself as what they term a "strategic culture" -- an international organization with the political confidence to manage and deploy military force. They note that the EU has gained significant experience and some credibility for ad hoc military operations in both the Democratic Republic of Congo and the Balkans. They point out that the EU has developed a closer working relationship with NATO, which was evidenced in the EU campaign in the Balkans. Cornish is head of the International Security Programme at Chatham House, and Edwards is Jean Monnet Chair in Political Science at the Centre of International Studies, University of Cambridge.

THERE ARE NO ALTERNATIVES TO THE "WESTERN" MODEL OF DEMOCRACY

Alexander, Gerard

Brown Journal of World Affairs Vol. 12, no. 1, Summer/Fall 2005, pp. 155-163

Summary: The author argues that there are no truly democratic alternatives to the "Western" model of democracy. Several core features of western democracies are the mechanisms that make officeholders accountable to citizens. There is a tradition of thinking that only elections are necessary to achieve accountability. However, elections labeled "democratic" have included ones dominated by a hegemonic ruling party such as the PRI in Mexico. Many governments that hold elections but do not practice other mechanisms for accomplishing accountability are often called "alternatives to Western democracy." However, these governments often end up being

authoritarian. In order for elections to actually be free and fair, there must be basic rights such as the freedom of expression and the freedom to access alternative forms of information. These criteria make up the core features of Western democracies. They imply the necessary presence of free political parties, civil liberties, and an independent media. In order to deliver accountability, a large number of core features are indispensable and they are all currently found in "Western" democracies. The mechanisms that support democracies in the West are the same as the mechanisms that ensure governments will represent popular opinion in any country.

TOWARD A REVIVAL OF RELIGION AND RELIGIOUS CLASHES?

Ellingsen, Tanja

Terrorism & Political Violence Vol. 17, No. 3, Spring/Summer 2005, pp. 305-319

Summary: The author examines the growth of religious fervor around the world and its influence on military conflicts. Some social scientists believe that, as modernization and globalization progress, there will be a decrease in religiosity around the world and a decrease in conflict; others argue that societies need to see globalization's benefits or they will turn against it because it contributes to the breakdown of local traditions. The author notes that religion is becoming less important in the West than in other parts of the world, notably Africa and the Middle East; however, over fifty percent of the people within the advanced Western democracies still consider or religious issues important to them. Instead of a radical resurgence of religion around the world, the author believes that religion simply continues to play the important role that it always has. The author notes that, although identity conflicts flared up after the Cold War, particularly in Asia and Africa, they have decreased in recent years. Cultural clashes or poverty very likely play an equal part in fueling such conflicts.

TRANSATLANTIC TENSION AND THREAT PERCEPTION

Sarotte, Mary

Naval War College Review Vol. 58, No. 4, Autumn 2005, pp. 25-37

Summary: Sarotte, professor of political science at the University of Cambridge, discusses why Americans and Europeans often "talk past each other" in discussions about security issues. Americans tend to see the primary role of the federal government as defending the nation's territorial integrity (homeland security), whereas Europeans expect much more from their national leaders, such as free (or low-cost) health care and university-level education, national news broadcasting and public transportation. When the U.S. describes the threats that it perceives -- terrorism and the spread of weapons of mass destruction -- it faces a great deal of skepticism due to the failings by U.S. intelligence prior to the Iraq war. For many European political leaders, terrorism is an "old problem," and they feel more threatened by Russia than by WMD in Iraq, Iran, and North Korea. If both sides better understand these perceptual differences, Sarotte notes, they will be better able to deal with each other in the future.

UNDERSTANDING SADDAM

Eisenstadt, Michael

National Interest No. 81, Fall 2005, pp. 117-121

Summary: A senior fellow at the Washington Institute for Near East Policy and a former U.S. Army officer involved in planning Operation Iraqi Freedom, Eisenstadt argues that interpreting and understanding Saddam Hussein's intent and motivations are critical to preventing future conflict with Iran, North Korea, or other proliferators. Deception (creating stockpiles of chemical protective gear while lacking the actual chemical warheads) and overconfidence (overestimating his military capabilities in his 1980 invasion of Iran and his 1991 seizure of Kuwait) were definitely part of Saddam's pre-war thinking. The conundrum for policymakers remains "how to convince an insular, isolated leader, captive to entrenched attitudes, and deeply ingrained habits of thought, of the credibility of U.S. threats."

U.S. FOREIGN POLICY AND THE FUTURE OF DEMOCRACY IN IRAN

Milani, Abbas

Washington Quarterly vol. 28, no. 3, Summer 2005, pp. 41-56

Summary: Milani, director of Iranian studies at Stanford University, notes that the failure of the

U.S. and Europe to develop a coherent strategy on Iran's nuclear program has only emboldened the Tehran regime in its efforts to obtain nuclear weapons. He argues that the West "has to stop playing to the regime's strength and instead concentrate on its weakness" -- the country's democratic movement, which is where the Iranian people's interests converge with that of the U.S. Milani notes that Iran's democratic movement has a long history, dating back to the beginning of the twentieth century; Iran has a vibrant civil society, with a large youth population chafing at the restrictions of the ruling mullahs. The regime may seem stable, he notes, but is quite vulnerable -- it depends on an extensive system of patronage and subsidies to hold on to power. Many companies that were profitable before 1979 were sold off to cronies in sweetheart deals, and have been losing money ever since. Milani notes that the current oil bonanza has allowed the regime to maintain its costly payoffs, but a drop in oil prices could threaten it. He believes that the embargo and talk of military strikes against nuclear targets in Iran has only strengthened support among Iranians for the regime; allowing U.S. companies to resume business in Iran would expose the regime's incompetence and corruption.

WHEN IS COERCION SUCCESSFUL? AND WHY CAN'T WE AGREE ON IT?

Bratton, Patrick C.

Naval War College Review Vol. 58, No. 3, Summer 2005, pp. 99-120

Summary: The author, a researcher at the National War College, notes that although there is substantial literature on coercion, there is little agreement on what constitutes a successful example of coercion. Different authors have their own definitions of success and apply them to case studies, often with diverging conclusions -- because the literature lacks a clear conceptual framework to analyze coercion. He then describes some of these contrasting definitions, using examples such as the "Great Sir Power Debate." He suggests three measures that would increase the understanding of coercion. First, researchers should agree on a shared definition of coercion; second, the results of coercion should be analyzed in terms of positive and negative outcomes, not successes or failures. Finally, writers should "place coercion in the perspective of the greater foreign policies of states ... and they should not assume that the success of a particular coercive strategy will meet the needs and concerns, and fit the options, of policymakers."

THE WRATH OF KHAN

Langewiesche, William

Atlantic Monthly vol. 296, no. 4, November 2005, pp. 62-85

Summary: Pakistan's nuclear arsenal is a source of great national pride, and Abdul Qadeer Khan, the scientist who built up the country's nuclear-weapons program, is regarded as a national hero. Atlantic correspondent Langewiesche writes that A.Q. Khan had "become something of a demigod" in Pakistan, wealthy and with an outside ego to match, openly flaunting his prominence and giving large amounts of money to foundations and charities. His downfall began in January 2004, when the U.S. intercepted a German ship, the BBC China, carrying nuclear materials bound for Libya, and Libya, subsequently renouncing its nuclear ambitions, named the Khan Research Laboratories as the supplier. Pakistani Pres. Pervez Musharraf rebuked Khan, who publicly apologized and was then put under indefinite house arrest. Langewiesche extensively chronicles the rise of A.Q. Khan in this first of two articles on Pakistan's nuclear program and its role in the spread of nuclear technology.

U.S. SOCIETY AND VALUES

THE 2004 ELECTION IN PERSPECTIVE: THE MYTH OF THE "CULTURAL DIVIDE" AND THE TRIUMPH OF NEOLIBERAL IDEOLOGY

Reed, Adolph

American Quarterly vol. 57, no. 1, March 2005, pp. 1-15

Summary: Reed, professor of political science at the University of Pennsylvania, notes that the outcome of the 2004 presidential election is commonly ascribed to a "cultural divide" between the "red" and "blue" states, which obscures the more important class dynamics that contributed to the Republicans' win. He notes that the Republicans exploited the weaknesses in the fragile

Democratic coalition, composed of the labor movement, progressives, minorities and corporate and legal interests. Many changes enacted by the Clinton administration, such as expansion of the federal death penalty, mandatory minimum sentencing, welfare reform and ending low-income assistance, were used by the Bush campaign to highlight its "compassionate conservatism" in 2000. He notes that the Gore and Kerry campaigns were ineffectual, not so much because the candidates were uninspiring, as they were a symptom of the Democrats' inability to craft a message that would appeal to broad swaths of the American public.

ALASKA IS IN THE HEART

Gener, Randy

American Theatre vol. 22, no. 6, July/August 2005, pp. 24-27, 84-86

Summary: Douglas Island, less than ten minutes from Juneau, is home to Alaska's largest and best-known professional troupe, Perseverance Theater. The company is staging two original theater pieces on the Filipino bachelors -- the manongs -- who settled in Alaska in the early twentieth century. These men left their families to hold unskilled jobs; in Alaska, they were called "Aleskeros" and were discouraged from marrying with the local population. When they did, they and their children suffered from discrimination. They lived together in segregated barracks and essentially became indentured servants who had to borrow heavily against their low wage salaries in order to survive. THE LONG SEASON is a Broadway-style musical about a love story which uses as its backdrop the unionization efforts of a 1929 Ketchikan salmon cannery. Its companion piece, VOYAGE, is a documentary drama based on interviews with 20 individuals representing four generations of Alaskan Filipinos.

ALL IN THE FAMILY

Looseleaf, Victoria

Dance Magazine vol. 79, no. 7, July 2005, pp. 42-44

Summary: The author profiles Joseph and Josette Wiggan, an Afro-American brother/sister tap-dancing duo, have been performing together for ten years. Joseph, 19, and Josette, 22, are enrolled in college during the academic year, they dance together professionally during the summer. Both will continue to perform as a team after they graduate; Josette is also working with a group to end modern-day slavery around the world, and Joseph is preparing to manage a dance company.

BEHIND THE CELLAR DOOR

Ouellette, Dan

Down Beat vol. 72, no. 10, October 2005, pp. 44-49

Summary: In December 1970, four nights of recordings were made of famed jazz trumpeter Miles Davis and his electric quintet at the Cellar Door, a Washington, D.C. jazz club. Thirty-five years later, the recordings were finally released, and they open another window into the life of a musician who "was always forging new ways of doing things." The author interviews a number of musicians, including some who were part of the original group, on their insights.

BEYOND TOKENISM: WHEN DIVERSITY IS PART OF THE ART

Gladstone, Valerie

Dance Magazine vol. 79, no. 6, June 2005, pp 32-36

Summary: Gladstone, who writes about the arts for the Washington Post and the New York Times, interviews dance directors who are "going beyond tokenism" because racial diversity is essential to their work. Bill Jones, for example, says that "it's an American legacy to transcend differences, not to keep boundaries in place". Gina Angelique, choreographer for her San Diego-based Eveoke Dance Theater, counts a Japanese Butoh dancer and several hip-hop dancers as members of her troupe.

BROOKLYN RISING

Ward, Nathan

American Heritage vol. 56, no. 4, August/September 2005, pp. 26-37

Summary: The New York City borough of Brooklyn has a storied history, with many familiar

names among its native sons and daughters, and an identity that is rooted in its varied neighborhoods. But rather than celebrating the past, Brooklyn today has become a world-class venue and destination, having undergone remarkable changes with more in its immediate future. It includes a number that cannot be found in its more glamorous neighbor, Manhattan, including a new film and television production facility, a refurbished and revitalized museum, a departure pier for cruise lines and oceangoing vessels, and two new sports arenas. In this marriage of old and new, the tide is turning.

CHIEF JUSTICE JOHN MARSHALL: A MAN WITH AN EASY, NATURAL DIGNITY, AND A MIND OF IMPERIAL POWERS

Hobson, Charles F.

Colonial Williamsburg vol. 27, no. 4, Autumn 2005, pp. 68-72

Summary: Hobson, editor of the Marshall Papers and author of *THE GREAT CHIEF JUSTICE: JOHN MARSHALL AND THE RULE OF LAW* (1996), profiles the fourth chief justice of the United States on the 250th anniversary of the year of his birth. The youngest and longest-serving chief justice, Marshall had been a soldier, state legislator, lawyer, diplomat, member of Congress, and secretary of state before taking office. It was as chief justice, however, that he was able to use all of his experience "to make the precedents that would lay the foundation of American constitutional jurisprudence." These included establishing the Constitution as a law that overrode ordinary legislative acts when the two conflicted, separating law and politics to create an independent judiciary, and developing the mystique that remains the basis of the court's extraordinary powers to this day.

CONJURER OF WORLDS

Gener, Randy

American Theatre October 2005, pp. 22-24, 144-145

Summary: In her plays, as in her life, Lynn Nottage is an intrepid traveler. With a keenly perceptive eye and an unerring ear for dialogue - as well as a healthy appreciation for the unusual, the absurd and the hilariously ironic, she will go anywhere and try just about anything to make the theatrical experience full and rewarding. From Brooklyn to Mozambique, from the French court of Louis XIV to the lonely existence of a lovelorn spinster seamstress, this African-American playwright is a rare talent - a writer who dares to aspire to a panoramic view of the world and manages it engagingly. *Intimate Apparel*, the play about the seamstress in the early years of the 20th century that has garnered enthusiastic reviews in its early stagings in New York City and elsewhere, will be American theater's most produced work during the 2005-1006 national drama season. Crafted with the lyricism, well-made structure and knowing touches of an extraordinarily fine work of period fiction, *Intimate Apparel* informs and transports audiences in a way that would be second only to the experience itself.

CROSS PURPOSES: MEXICAN IMMIGRANTS ARE DEFYING EXPECTATIONS IN THIS COUNTRY -- AND CHANGING THE LANDSCAPE BACK HOME

Kandell, Jonathan

Smithsonian vol. 36, no. 3, June 2005, pp. 90-96

Summary: Mexicans account for roughly 60 percent of the 12 million or so undocumented foreigners living in the United States. For decades, Mexicans have taken the menial jobs that few Americans wanted; they are often vilified as "invaders", pouring across the 1,951-mile-long border with the United States, depriving Americans of gainful employment and lowering the wages of blue-collar jobs. The surprising reality, however, is that Mexicans have not only raised their standard of living and that of their families, they've also created a flow of capital back to villages across Mexico. That transfer of wealth--around \$17 billion last year--has transformed life across the border, where new housing, medical clinics and schools are under construction. The newly prosperous Mexican Americans are exemplified by success stories like that of Jaime Lucero, 48, who arrived in the US illegally when he was 17 to work as a dishwasher in a Queens restaurant. Today, he is the millionaire owner of a women's apparel company in New Jersey and a factory in his home state of Puebla.

GRANT WOOD'S FAMILY ALBUM

Taylor, Sue

American Art vol. 19, no. 2, Summer 2005, pp. 49-66

Summary: Iowan artist Grant Wood is best known for his painting AMERICAN GOTHIC, depicting a man with a pitchfork standing next to a younger woman. The woman was his beloved sister, Nan Wood Graham, and the man, Byron McKeeby, was his dentist. The article provides an overview of Wood's works and his life story, dealing mainly with his childhood. The author sees the woman in his most famous painting as a stand-in for his mother, Hattie, and the man as a stand-in for his father, Francis Maryville Wood, who died when the artist-to-be was 10. The author says that "although not portrait likenesses, the immediately familiar Midwestern figures are parental images; as such, they evoke universal, even primal responses, typically covered over by the spirited humor of the picture's myriad, mocking iterations".

THE HEAT IS ON

Weiss, Hedy

Dance Magazine vol. 79, no. 8, August 2005, pp. 30-32, 35

Summary: The Hubbard Street Dance Chicago troupe began in the 1970s as a jazzy little ensemble of performers with impeccable technique and memorable stage personalities. Over the years, it has morphed into a company of 22 artists whose roots suggest a veritable United Nations. Along the way, HSDC has amassed a repertoire of acknowledged masterpieces as well as new works by internationally known contemporary choreographers. Yet though it appears to be merely eclectic, it actually represents an effort by its artistic team to construct a repertoire with enough new work to allow successful touring both at home and abroad.

[IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF TOCQUEVILLE \(Part IV\)](#)

Levy, Bernard-Henri

Atlantic Monthly vol. 296, no. 3, October 2005, pp. 94-109

Summary: In the fourth installment of this series (AA05119, AA05150, AA05199), Levy tours the southeastern United States -- Florida; Savannah, Georgia; Asheville, North Carolina; Norfolk, Virginia, and Washington, DC. As in the previous articles, Levy offers contrasts between Europe and the United States. "For a European," he writes, "one of the most enigmatic characteristics of the American ethos is its relationship with nature." Realizing that hurricanes and tornadoes are more numerous and devastating than elsewhere "among so-called developed countries," he says that what is most incomprehensible is the relatively passive roles of politicians and citizens when faced with this "implacable recurrence of natural catastrophes."

[IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF TOCQUEVILLE \(PART V\)](#)

Lévy, Bernard-Henri

Atlantic Monthly vol. 296, no. 4, November 2005, pp. 105-117

Summary: In the concluding article of this series, Lévy recounts his travels in the northeastern United States, ending his year-long journey on Cape Cod, where the seventeenth-century Pilgrims ended their pilgrimage. As in the earlier articles, he visits prisons (Eastern State Penitentiary in Philadelphia) and notable Americans (Norman Mailer, Woody Allen, Henry Kravis, George Soros, Barry Diller, and others), comments on the political scene, and offers comparisons between Europe and the United States. Of his pilgrimage, Lévy writes, "Perhaps the love we Europeans feel for the journey to America stems from the obscure conviction that here, and here alone, the possibility is offered to a human being to see concentrated the materialization of these two dreams, pre- and post-historical, both equally powerful, but which usually we can think of only as separated by thousands of kilometers and, even more, by millennia."

[IS THERE LIFE AFTER RANKINGS?](#)

Diver, Colin

Atlantic Monthly vol. 296, no. 4, November 2005, pp. 136-139

Summary: Diver, president of Reed College, discusses his experience after opting out of the U.S. News & World Report ranking surveys. Believing that the ranking system undermines the diversity that characterizes institutions of higher education, Reed joined the five percent of

colleges and universities that no longer participate in the U.S. News questionnaire. In Reed's opinion, the rankings reinforce the view that education is instrumental only in achieving extrinsic goals such as prestige or wealth, rather than intrinsic rewards, and creates strong incentives to inflate scores by manipulating data or distorting institutional behavior. Not only has the college survived, but it has thrived since shunning the rankings system, while having the freedom "to pursue its own educational philosophy, not that of some newsmagazine," Diver states. "Trying to rank institutions of higher education is a little like trying to rank religions or philosophies. The entire enterprise is flawed, not only in detail, but in conception." Still, there are many guides published each year, such as the six that are compared in an accompanying chart. This article is one of a series of five in this issue of Atlantic Monthly on college admissions.

LEAVING DESIRE: A LETTER FROM NEW ORLEANS

Anderson, Jon Lee

New Yorker September 19, 2005, pp 42-47

Summary: The author describes the evacuation from New Orleans of Lionel Petrie, an African-American whose wife, son and daughter had left for Baton Rouge the day before the arrival of Hurricane Katrina. Petrie was alone with his dog on the second story porch of his home surrounded by floodwaters, when he was spotted by the author and a rescuer from California on board a boat, and reluctantly agreed to leave. The author describes New Orleans as Mr. Petrie once knew it; he titled the article "Leaving Desire" because Petrie lived in New Orleans' Ninth Ward, close to the street of that name, reminiscent of the Tennessee Williams play "A Streetcar Named Desire" where Desire was the stop at the end of the line.

LINCOLN'S GREAT DEPRESSION

Shenk, Joshua Wolf

Atlantic Monthly vol. 296, no. 3, October 2005, pp. 52-68

Summary: Abraham Lincoln's melancholy demeanor was familiar to everyone who knew him; he suffered throughout his life from what would now be called clinical depression, experiencing several major depressive attacks in his twenties and thirties, and frequently talking about suicide. Much new insight has been gained in recent years on Lincoln's life by researchers studying previously-ignored reminiscences of people who knew him. Despite his foreboding outlook on life, he was becoming an increasingly successful lawyer and politician. The author notes that if Lincoln were alive today, he would be considered as having a "character flaw", but in the nineteenth century, gloom was associated with genius -- a "fearful gift" with the capacity for depth and wisdom. Shenk notes that Lincoln's lifelong struggle to come to grips with his depression provided him with vital skills in confronting adversity, and with insight and conviction that made him a spellbinding public speaker. The greatness that Lincoln achieved in abolishing slavery and guiding the country through the chaos of the Civil War was not by overcoming his depression. Shenk writes that Lincoln's story is "not of transformation but integration ... his melancholy was all the more fuel for the fire of his great work."

MAYOR VILLARAIGOSA: THE FORMER UNION LEADER'S STUNNING RISE MAY HERALD A NATIONAL POLITICAL SHIFT

Orlov, Rick

Hispanic vol. 18, no. 8, August 2005, pp. 26-28

Summary: Antonio Villaraigosa became one of the top elected Latino officials in the United States when in May of this year he was elected Mayor of Los Angeles, the US's second-largest city. Villaraigosa easily won the election by assembling, for the first time in the city's history, a coalition of Latino and Black voters, and capturing 50 percent of the Anglo vote. Remembering one of his political heroes, Tom Bradley, the first Black mayor in the majority-white city of Los Angeles, Villaraigosa said during his campaign, "I am here today because of the struggles of those who came before me. I am here because of the Voting Rights Act. I am here because of Affirmative Action. I might have gotten into college through the back door, but I came out through the front door." Villaraigosa, who had held elected office in the State Assembly and the City Council, pointed out to voters, "I am an American of Mexican descent. I am proud of my heritage, but I am an American."

A NEW DAY IN IRAN?

Molavi, Afshin

Smithsonian vol. 35, no. 12, March 2005, pp. 54-63

Summary: Despite the anti-American sentiment emanating from official circles in Tehran, the author notes that there is widespread admiration of America among young Iranians. In this travelogue through Iran, Molavi notes that while there is a strong sentiment of national pride, ordinary Iranians are becoming fed up with the involvement of Muslim clerics in government. Iranian young people -- those under the age of 30 constitute two-thirds of the population -- are growing increasingly restive with the strictures of the Islamic regime.

PRESENCE OF MIND: PEOPLE'S CHOICE

Brands, H.W.

Smithsonian vol. 36, no. 7, October 2005, pp. 106-115

Summary: Adapted from Brands' new biography ANDREW JACKSON: HIS LIFE AND TIMES, this article contrasts the views of Jackson and John Quincy Adams, who "bracketed American opinion regarding the most important political development of their era, the emergence of democracy." Throughout his political career, Adams worked to keep power out of the hands of the "unlettered and incompetent" whom he felt were not fit to govern themselves, while Jackson had fought for the people's right to direct their own affairs. Immediately before Jackson was to leave for Washington to assume the Presidency in 1829, his wife Rachel died, succumbing to the strain caused by a vitriolic Presidential campaign. Jackson blamed the partisans of Adams for her death. As he set off to take the oath of office "with the memory of Rachel in his heart and the cause of the people in his mind," Jackson was the embodiment of the strengths and weaknesses of the American people who had for the first time elected one of their own. Available online at <http://www.smithsonianmag.com>.

PROCLAIMING OUR PRESENCE; ENSURING OUR FUTURE

Hill, Jamie

American Indian Fall 2005, pp. 17-20

Summary: A year after the historic dedication of the National Museum of the American Indian on the central mall in Washington, D.C., its director, Richard West, a Native American himself, reflects in an interview as to what the new facility has meant to its principal shareholders and to the general public. The single greatest achievement of the museum, he says, has been the fact that it has helped the average visitor to understand that Native Americans, up and down the Western Hemisphere, number in the tens of millions. In a profound way, they are people of the present and people who insist on a future - challenging, in a distinct way, the preconception that Native Americans are dead or dying as indigenous peoples. At the same time, the success of the museum in the future depends on how it will continue to teach visitors about the wisdom and beauty resting in the cultures of Native Americans and about their relevance to society at large.

PROMISED LANDS

Morrill, Jim

American Legacy vol. 10, no. 3, Fall 2004, pp. 21-26

Summary: In the 1860s, members of the Tolbert family were among the many freed American slaves that fled persecution in post-Civil War South Carolina for the newly independent African nation of Liberia, a movement started by the American Colonization Society. To many of the freedmen, Liberia seemed like a "utopia", with a climate and fertile soil similar to South Carolina. However, after the violent 1980 coup led by Samuel Doe, thousands of Liberians, including Tolberts, fled Liberia for South Carolina -- from where their ancestors had left more than a century earlier. A recent reunion of the Tolbert family brought attention to the divide between African Liberians and those with American ancestry, and hopes of eventually returning to Liberia.

ROBERTS V. THE FUTURE

Rosen, Jeffrey

New York Times Magazine August 28, 2005, pp. 24-51

Summary: The author, a legal scholar, first met Supreme Court nominee John G. Roberts Jr. in 2002 when Roberts was an attorney. While Congress is preparing for his confirmation hearings, Rosen muses about the controversies that the Court will confront within the next two decades. It is interesting to see how Roberts might react, Rosen notes, but even more interesting to see the evolving sociology that could come to be not only America, but much of the rest of the world.

THE STUDENT CREDIT HOUR: COUNTING WHAT COUNTS

Wellman, Jane

Change vol. 37, no. 4, July/August 2005, pp. 19-23

Summary: The basic unit of measurement in American higher education is the student credit hour (SCH). Originally developed at the beginning of the twentieth century as a measure of student time in the classroom and to quantify high school graduation and college admission requirements, the credit hour has today thoroughly permeated American higher education, and is used for cross-institutional transfer, external reporting, state and federal funding, faculty staffing requirements, accounting and physical facilities. The author, a senior associate at the Institute of Higher Education Policy, notes that there has been growing criticism about the rigidity of the credit hour, now that technology has broken the link between time in the classroom and teaching and learning. However, the credit hour persists because it is a "common currency" with which different institutions can recognize one another's degrees. Wellman notes that any attempt at wholesale change would be counterproductive and drawn-out, and advocates making smaller, incremental changes, such as breaking the link between time and credits.

THINKING ABOUT WRITING ABOUT THINKING ABOUT NEW PLAYS

Jones, Jeffrey

American Theatre vol. 22, no. 8, October 2005, pp. 38-40, 150

Summary: The author argues that playwriting, attending plays and play staging are "inherently conservative" activities because audiences will not accept what they do not understand. Avant-garde American painting, on the other hand, has been accepted. Jones writes that this is because art shows are usually accompanied by catalogs, which explain the work and put them into context. The very existence of the catalog means the show is not a fraud because there are "a core set of terms and concepts" which explain the works. The author suggests that the theatrical community produce similar materials in print for the playgoing experience. He would like to see major regional theaters "engage leading critics, essayists, novelists, poets and playwrights" to produce a season of new imaginative plays "in a combined catalogue".

THE VIEW FROM WAHIAWA

Gross, Aarin

American Theatre vol. 22, no. 1, January 2005, pp. 83-86

Summary: The Honolulu Theatre for Youth (HTY), founded in 1955 as part of the City of Honolulu's Parks and Recreation Department, has evolved into a statewide education organization, and is Hawaii's only nonprofit professional theater. Thousands of Hawaii students enroll in its programs; Daniel Kelin, HTY's drama education director, says that "our major goal is that no adult will appear near the stage when the performance is going on ... all that work will be theirs." The HTY has encouraged kids to develop interview skills and participate in oral history collection, which culminated in the December 7th Project, an endeavor to chronicle the reminiscences of Korean, Japanese and Filipino residents who, as children, witnessed the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. The resulting play, NOTHING IS THE SAME, was created by the students entirely in pidgin, the language created by the many different immigrants who came to Hawaii to work on the plantations.

WHERE THE FOREST HAS EYES

Rennicke, Jeff

AAA World September-October 2005, pp. 42-49

Summary: In the storied culture of the Pacific Northwest Coast, which had no written language, totem poles were, essentially, stories carved in wood. For a time, it was thought that the art of totem pole carving was in peril of disappearing. Today, however, a renewed interest in this dramatic art form has surfaced. Contemporary carvers carefully carry the traditions of the past into the future by honoring the historic symbolism while continuing to move the art in a new direction. As a result, totem poles are included in the holdings of museums throughout the United States, Europe and Japan, while - at the same time - hoary totem poles, situated behind glass climate-controlled display cases, still tell their silent tales to artists, researchers and the general public alike.

WYETH'S WORLD

Greben, Deidre Stein

ArtNews vol. 104, no. 9, October 2005, pp. 148-153

Summary: "Andrew Wyeth: Memory and Magic" will be exhibited at Atlanta's High Museum of Art from November 2005 to February 2006, and will then travel to the Philadelphia Museum of Art. This is the first full-scale retrospective in 30 years, three decades in which the artist has produced a prolific amount of art. Critics and curators have been split on how they see him; some think he is "a hopelessly sentimental painter of rural scenes and peoples" while others admire the way "with which he manipulates his seemingly familiar subjects." This exhibit will enable experts and other viewers to re-evaluate the artist by showing the panorama of his works.

[IP Publications](#)

[About America: How the United States is Governed](#)

Web posted October 2005.

[Outline of U.S. History](#)

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NY ; Oceana Publications, Inc., 2004.

If you have more questions, please contact the IRC at Tel: 4688082